

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 108.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1927.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
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take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kashumani Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
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Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

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Will be pleased to transact any
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Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Of-
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and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

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WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
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THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
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The Bark AMY TURNER will sail
from New York to Honolulu,
IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers, Ad-
vances made on shipments on liberal
terms. For further particulars, address
Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27
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DEALERS IN INVEST-
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Particular attention given to pur-
chase and sale of Hawaiian Sugar
Stock.

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tiated, Eastern and Foreign
Stocks and Bonds.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BY THEO. H. DAVIES

Views Are Expressed by This Well
Known Resident.

ON POLITICS AND BUSINESS

As to Annexation—If the Treaty
Falls—His Ideas for the Future.
Opinions of the Republic.

Mr. Theo. H. Davies was requested
Wednesday on behalf of the Advertiser
to give for publication, if he cared to
at this time, some personal views on
the political and business situation in
the Islands. Mr. Davies said he had
been home from Hawaii less than 24



MR. THEO. H. DAVIES.

hours, had looked over the local papers
only casually and had not had time
to read with any care the message sent
to Congress in the United States by
President McKinley. Mr. Davies added
that besides he believed his views on
the conditions in this country were
quite well known. It was thereupon
suggested that since being "in print"
in Honolulu, he had been absent for
some time and to that account perhaps
had something new to offer from the
standpoint of one having large business
interests here and one who had
for many years been prominently iden-
tified with the Islands in many ways.
These were the questions Mr. Davies
was asked to answer in his own way:

"Did he believe annexation would
be effected? In case the treaty of an-
nexation failed at Washington or in
case the 'closer political union' were
not accomplished, would or should the
form of Government here be changed?
If annexation fails or is postponed,
will the Reciprocity Treaty be lost?"

The replies by Mr. Davies were, sub-
stantially:

He had noted the poll of the United
States Senate and the statement
that the 60 votes necessary for ratifi-
cation of the annexation treaty as ap-
proved by the Senate of the Island
Legislature, could not be secured. He
had also noted the proposal of Senator
Morgan to bring about the desired re-
sult by the passage of a joint resolution
in the two houses of Congress
separately. As to the outcome of these
endeavors, Mr. Davies declined to ven-
ture an opinion or prediction. His
sympathies were not with the move-
ment any more than they had been in
1893 or prior to that date. He did
not believe, for reasons given freely
and at length in the past, that annexa-
tion was desired or desirable really, so
far as the actual, deep, genuine thought
of either country were concerned, if a
dispassionate verdict could be reached.

Mr. Davies said plainly and earnestly
that he had always maintained and
urged that the Government here was
unsatisfactory or different from what
it should be for the very simple and
plain reason that the connection be-
tween the Executive and the Elector-
ate has been broken since 1893. With
the Executive itself he had no especial
fault to find. The members of the
Government of the Republic are able
men striving to perform duty as they
see it. But the Executive is not in
touch with the voting power. This is a
situation that cannot endure. It must
end. A termination does not mean
rioting or revolution or any distur-
bance of such a character. It must be
clear to one who will carefully con-
sider, declares Mr. Davies, that inevi-
tably connection must be re-established
between the governing power and the
mass of the people. There must be a
manifestation or a force in the conduct
of affairs that will show the strong,
missing utterance of the popular
voice. Mr. Davies said that in a
pamphlet published a couple of years or
more ago he had suggested that a con-
stitution be formed by conference be-
tween representatives of the monarchy
and the Provisional Government. He

was still of the conviction that this
should have been done.

As to the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr.
Davies is of the conviction that it will
be continued even if annexation fails.
There might in time be modification,
but not for the present. The present
Congress of the United States would
probably, after this session, not care
to take up the matter of the Islands or
anything in relation to the tariff.

However, it is certain that the United
States will wish to continue in
control here in the same manner as she
has predominated in the past. If there
was a parting on account of radical
legislation by Congress, the Islands
would be left to shift for themselves,
seeking such political and business
allies or coming into such agreements
with other nations as circumstances
might force or permit or suggest.

Therefore, one must reach the con-
clusion that the old and settled policy
of the United States to continue promi-
nence in these waters would not in
any case be either abandoned or jeo-
pardized.

KINDERGARTEN EXERCISES.

Another Christmas Tree Delights
Many Pupils.

Wednesday morning about 30 chil-
dren participated in the Christmas ex-
ercises at Miss Pauahi Judd's kindergar-
ten at Emma Square. Many of the
mothers and friends of the children
were present. The exercises were in-
teresting. They included the Christ-
mas songs and recitations which had
been prepared for the occasion and
were much appreciated by the children
and the spectators.

The chief interest of course was cen-
tered in the tree. This was prettily
decorated with the little gifts for the
pupils and their parents. The little
gifts which the children had prepared
for their parents were examples of the
skill which results from careful train-
ing in approved kindergarten methods,
and were the work of the deft fingers
of the children themselves. Among
them were baskets and worked cards
and little articles of ornament.

Santa Claus, impersonated by Lieut.
Andrews of Admiral Miller's staff, was
received with enthusiasm. Each pup-
il received an appropriate gift. The
forenoon's entertainment was much
enjoyed by those present. The manner
in which the exercises were rendered
indicated the success which has attend-
ed the work of Miss Judd and her as-
sistant, Miss Fuller.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

Remains of S. Roth Placed in Nu-
anu Cemetery.

The remains of the late S. Roth were
laid to rest in Nuuanu cemetery yester-
day afternoon in the presence of
many mourning relatives and friends.
H. H. Williams had charge of the fun-
eral.

The service at the house were con-
ducted by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. This
was very simple, and short, there be-
ing no singing whatever.

The body was then taken to the
Masonic Temple where the Masonic
service was held and two hymns "Days
and moments quickly flying" and "Now
the laborer's task is o'er" were sung
by Mrs. Tenney, Miss Ward, Mrs. Ross,
Messrs. C. Booth and W. L. Stanley.
Wray Taylor was at the organ. The
service was conducted by Worshipful
Master Archie Gilliland of the Hawa-
li Lodge. Odd Fellows as well as
Masons, were in attendance.

At the grave, the usual solemn bur-
ial rites of the Masons, were performed
and the body was laid to rest.

The pall-bearers were: J. A. King,
F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Graham, Andrew
Brown, H. J. Nolte, John Phillips, J.
M. Monsarrat and John H. Soper.

Circuit Court Notes.

The bill of Anna Dos Anjos Perry,
et al., has been dismissed by decree of
the Court and the demurrer of Mary
Lucas, et al., defendants, sustained.

A bill of costs of \$117.50 in the case
of Kwong Lee Wai vs. Ching Sol, has
been filed.

G. J. Waller, guardian of Kuo Pui,
has been allowed by the Court to exe-
cute a deed.

Alexander da Silva has withdrawn
his appeal from a District Court deci-
sion in his suit against Frank Cun-
ningham.

Lee Yuen has withdrawn his objec-
tion to the proof of certain other credi-
tors in the bankruptcy of Choi Sing
and Tong Wa.

On defendant's motion the case of the
Republic vs. Wong Lum, opium selling,
has been continued to the February
term.

Anna dos Anjos Perry et al. have filed
notice of appeal from the decision ren-
dered in favor of Mary Lucas et al.

Judge Stanley has allowed a discon-
tinuance in the case brought by S. Ahui
against H. Holmes and 16 others for
division of property.

Mary J. Dickson has applied for di-
vorces from Thomas Dickson.

Judge Stanley heard the McLain vs.
Davis suit and the case of J. Loloala
vs. J. Paakaula yesterday.

In the ejectment suit brought by
Julia S. Rice and W. B. Rice vs. Jona-
than Spooner, the plaintiff has moved
the Supreme Court to place the case
on the calendar and secure its dismis-
sal.

SANTA ON DECK

Christmas Cheer Abounded in
Several Places.

FESTIVALS FOR CHILDREN

Were 800 of them at Central Union,
Christian Church—Snow House,
Palama—Iolani.

Last night, one on route for the
reporters seemed very much like
Christmas Eve. It was in a way for
about 1,500 youngsters. There were
raffles for merry making of the Central
Union, Christian and Palama Chapel
Sunday Schools. The showers did not
interfere with the attendance at all.
The children were all in light cloth-
ing and were happy without being too
noisy. They were given royal treats
and enjoyed them hugely.

There were few less than 800 chil-
dren and adults in the Sunday School
hall and gallery at the Central Union.
All were seated at 6 o'clock and were
on the way home an hour later. First
there was a song by all from the hymn
book. Then the Lord's Prayer was
repeated. Rev. D. P. Birnie leading. A
song by the Primary Department fol-
lowed. Then Miss Cartwright gave a
reading that pleased all, especially the
little ones. Miss Johnson of Kameha-
meha sang and was applauded. The
refreshments consisted of ice cream
and cake galore and a big box of candy
for each child and two boxes for a
good many of them. Col. Geo. de la
Vergne presided during the evening.

Mr. W. E. Bowen organized the corps
of waiters to serve the refreshments.
The Christian church was crowded.
The place was dark when Santa Claus,
cleverly impersonated by Chas. Rice,
appeared in his snow house. The house
was also designed and built by Mr.
Rice. It had a spacious chimney for
gress and egress and was a big and
pretty success. This was the program.

March by Sunday School Children.
Song—Joy to the World.
School and Congregation
Invocation.....Rev. T. D. Garvin
Greeting.....Fred. Platts
Reading.....Jas. Cook
Song.....Infant Class
Reading.....Louise Boardman
Reading.....Will Rasmussen
Joy Bells.....Exercise by eight little girls
Closing Song—Silent Night.

Presents were then distributed by
Mr. Rice, Mr. W. L. Hopper and others.
A live turkey was brought to the pas-
tor. Dr. Garvin, in a few remarks
showing the appreciation of the church
for services rendered during the past
year, presented Professor Cook, the
choirmaster, with an elegant toilet set
as a present from the congregation and
church. Mr. W. C. Weedon, superin-
tendent of the Sunday School, made a
few remarks to the children, as did
also the pastor.

At 7:30, there was a Christmas fes-
tival of the children at the Kakaako
branch of the Portuguese Protestant
Mission.

Rev. John M. Lewis, the pastor, had
a very busy evening at Palama Chapel.
There were presents and refreshments
and the following exercises:

Chorus—Great is the Lord.
Palama Sunday School.
Christmas Story—Illustrated by Kate
Ewaliko.

Miss Annie Pope.
Song—Christmas Bells.
Lydia Aholo, Helen Desha—Kindergar-
ten Children.

Bible Recitation.....Luke 2:14
Prayer.....Rev. J. M. Lewis
Song—O, Receive Him.
Little Children.

Recitation—Christmas Verse.
Frank Rice.
Recitation—A Christmas Lullaby.
Alice Zerbe.

Song—Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Bernice Dwight, Lizzie Vanatta,
George Desha, Edward Desha.

Recitation—The Shepherd and the
Babe.....Oliver Rice.
Song—Glory to Heaven's Eternal
King.....Mr. A. A. Macurda.

Recitation—A Christmas Hymn.
George Desha.
Recitation—A Christmas Carol.
Agnes Dunne.

Song—Joyfully Sing.
Palama Sunday School.
Recitation—Good Tidings.
Willie Desha.

Recitation—Christmas.
Edward Desha.
Recitation—Christmas Poem.
Bernice Dwight.

Song—Hang Up Baby's Stocking.
Lizzie Vanatta.
Christmas Exercises.
Miss Iokla's and Miss Kahalehale's
Classes.

Song—The Wonderful Name.
Intermediate Grade.
Recitation—Shine, Star, Shine.
David Desha.

Chorus—Christmas Carol, Awake.
Palama Sunday School.
Recitation—Santa Claus.
Eliza Terrill.



WHO'LL GET THE WISH-BONE?

—THE JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

Iolani College had an entertainment
and Christmas tree. Head master
J. O. Carter, W. C. Parke and wife,
H. Severance and scores of others.
There were two patches all the way
up Nuuanu avenue. The Hall home
was just where it is at present. So
was Dr. Strangenwald's. Dr. Judd and
John Ladd live "in the valley." Dimond's place in Nuuanu was the
same as at this day. John Paty was
a prominent young man then. Chas.
Brewer second had wedded the sister
of Franklin Pratt and their home was
"in the valley."

Rev. Eli Corwin was then pastor of
Fort Street Church. Quite a revival
was caused in the congregation by a
sermon by Rev. Edward Beckwith with
his theme the death on the way to
the Coast of Mr. Cody, a merchant, who
was very popular and whose death was
entirely unexpected.

In 1857, Beretani street was a crook-
ed footpath. There was nothing at all
on the Plains or Punchbowl or in Ma-
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cipal buildings in Honolulu were: Grin-
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store, Brewer & Co., the Legislative
hall, Kawaiahao church and Washing-
ton place. While the town was quiet
during the holidays in 1857, Christmas
and New Year's were very generally
observed by the foreigners and by the
natives as well. There were many
feasts and much singing. Of course
no one here then had any thought that
Honolulu would some day be a fine
modern city with all the advanced
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during the holidays in 1857, Christmas
and New Year's were very generally
observed by the foreigners and by the
natives as well. There were many
feasts and much singing. Of course
no one here then had any thought that
Honolulu would some day be a fine
modern city with all the advanced
features of civilization and Christian.

ed with many members of the foreign
colony. He remembers well meeting
J. O. Carter, W. C. Parke and wife,
H. Severance and scores of others.
There were two patches all the way
up Nuuanu avenue. The Hall home
was just where it is at present. So
was Dr. Strangenwald's. Dr. Judd and
John Ladd live "in the valley." Dimond's place in Nuuanu was the
same as at this day. John Paty was
a prominent young man then

A BIG BUSINESS

Many Matters Handled By Board of Health

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Some Methods Reproved—Not Like Cholera—Sale of Poison—Vaccination—Many Reports.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present, the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson, Howard, Alvarez, Inspector Monsarrat, Messrs. Reynolds and Lansing.

A letter from Hongkong, read by President Smith, mentioned certain diseases among the live stock in China. President Smith was of the opinion that some attention should be paid to the matter but Dr. Monsarrat suggested that the only danger was from the States as it was from there plants that live stock came to this port.

The report of Fish Inspector Kellipg showed something over 1500 fish received at the market during the two weeks last past.

An application from Dr. W. S. Noble of Indiana for a position as physician under the Board of Health, was read. The Board moved to recommend appointment of a license.

A letter from Sheriff Carter of Kauai, asking for the appointment of Joseph I. as health agent at Kapaa, Robert Waiakale for the same position at Koloa and himself for the position of agent of the whole island of Kauai, was read. The Board appointed the men to the positions suggested by Sheriff Carter.

A letter from Dr. Allen, asking for appointment as a physician under the Board of Health, was read and placed on file. Dr. Allen was at one time Government physician at Hana, Maui.

A communication read by President Smith was to the effect that the home for boys at the settlement on Mokuai contained some 140 people at the present time. President Smith said that the home seemed to be filling its mission well.

A communication from A. T. Kipi and others, members of the Hui Anaha (Angels' Society) at the leper settlement, asked that the expenses of disinterment of graves for members of the organization, be paid by the Board of Health. The expenses of the funerals would be taken care of by the society.

In regard to this, the secretary was instructed to answer the petitioners to the effect that no different rule would be made in regard to societies than the one already in force when individuals were concerned. In case the death happened to be of one without relatives or friends, the expenses of burial would be paid by the Board.

Dr. Howard's quarterly report showed 21 schools examined; 1,227 health certificates had been granted and 4 rejected; 671 vaccinations had been successfully carried out. The report was placed on file.

The Health Agent was instructed to bear in mind the matter of photographing patients at the Insane Asylum.

Under date of December 13, Mr. Turner, business agent of the Board of Health, at Hilo, wrote, asking for a statement as to the appropriation for that institution. The place was not completely furnished and, before proceeding further, he wished advice from the Board of Health. The total sum of \$1,037 had been spent, this not counting a sewing machine and electric light.

The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Turner to the effect that all expenses up to December 31st, 1897, be forwarded as soon as possible, together with a statement of the additional articles required. The Board was desirous of seeing the hospital properly equipped but at the same time, careful economy should be observed.

In regard to the operating table mentioned in Mr. Turner's letter, the Board approved of the immediate purchase of such a necessary article.

In regard to tenders for supplies, the Secretary and Executive Officer were authorized to open, tabulate and report upon the same at the next meeting.

Executive Officer Reynolds reported as follows on his recent trip to the leper settlement:

"The weather was very bad on Mokuai while I was there.

"Black caterpillars are destroying the grass.

"There are a great number of young cattle at the settlement. I would recommend that all the old cattle be cleaned out. They are of no use and only eat up the grass, that could be of use to the new stock. I would also recommend that two new bulls be bought for the place."

Both these recommendations were acted on favorably and the Executive Officer was authorized to transact the business.

"Since closing up Waiakale, the knut trees have begun to grow up in great numbers as that there is promise of forests of these useful trees in years to come. The other places about the peninsula are still unprotected and the deer are destroying the trees. These animals roam about in great numbers and they are certain to cause a most noticeable effect in the water supply."

President Smith—"How can you exterminate the deer?"

Mr. Reynolds—"I should give unlimited permission to people from Honolulu to go up and slaughter them."

President Smith then spoke of the matter of getting the Legislature to appropriate money for the laying of a water main from Waiakale to the reservoir. The Executive Officer will get

an estimate of what it would cost and report.

President Smith reported that there was a proposition on hand to change the reform school from its present position. In that case the place could be used for the girls or boys of the settlement.

Health Agent Reynolds reported that Mr. Clarke was going on with the tree planting at the settlement. Considerable work in that line has been done in Waiakale.

The road to Waiakale valley has been completed.

President Smith stated that report had been made to him of suspicious circumstances connected with the death of a certain native woman near Kamaikapili church on Monday, the person making the report suggesting some form of cholera.

Mr. Reynolds stated that he had made complete investigation in the matter. Dr. Uchida, the attending physician, gave hemorrhage as the cause of death. No signs of cholera could be found.

Mr. Reynolds further reported on a case of diphtheria in Printer's lane and stated that the doctor (Japanese) should be severely reprimanded as the case had been in existence for a week before any report was made.

In this connection, Dr. Wood brought up the matter of a man who had been afflicted with diphtheria and who, having gone to a druggist's store in Honolulu, had been prescribed for by someone in the place. A week ago last Monday, the man made a call at his office and told his story. He had been walking the streets several days to the danger of all with whom he came into contact. Dr. Wood stated that the druggist was virtually practicing medicine, a thing that was prohibited by law. A reprimand would be in order.

Dr. Wood further stated that, as a usual thing, physicians were not fond of reporting such matters for fear of being accused of professional jealousy. However in this case, it was a matter where the public health was menaced and all protection possible, should be given.

President Smith agreed with Dr. Wood in his opinion and asked the newspapers that they call special attention to the matter.

Dr. Day brought up the matter of the sale of poison by the druggists and mentioned as a case in point, the suicide of Akana, the rice planter. He had taken sulphate of strychnine prepared by a Philadelphia house for the extermination of rats and sold by a local druggist. The law on the premises was read and the secretary was instructed to inform the Minister of the Interior of the facts, asking him at the same time to investigate the case. It was further ordered that the secretary inform the Minister of the Interior of the case of Akana.

Dr. Howard made report on the case of diphtheria in Printer's lane. The same statement of a physician's carelessness as already mentioned, was made. Children had been running in and out of the place up to the night before the death of the patient.

In regard to the schools, Dr. Howard reported that examinations had all been finished. The fact that a quite number of the pupils had been absent, prevented his reporting sooner.

The Executive Officer was authorized to publish a notice for the benefit of all the schools in the Republic, regarding the law on vaccination and health certificates.

When called on for some report, Dr. Alvarez presented the following extract from his "new method of bacteriological diagnosis of leprosy" for consideration:

In many cases, leprosy is very difficult to diagnose, especially in the early stages before the disease is developed. Therefore, a method which will enable to find the bacilli of Hansen in the tissues when other positive signs are wanting, will doubtless be welcomed by the medical profession and particularly by the leprologists.

By following the methods recommended by different authors to demonstrate the bacilli of leprosy in tissues, it has been found as a rule, that they can be seen only in tubercles and pigmented patches of infiltration, while usually, they cannot be demonstrated in the non-tubercular form of leprosy where a positive diagnosis without the bacilli is often impossible.

In order to overcome this difficulty, I conducted a series of experiments to find, if possible, not only a reliable method of diagnosis in obscure cases, but one that could also be used by physicians in general who lack the facilities of a laboratory.

My efforts in this direction have been successful beyond my expectations.

The method I have adopted is as follows: Immediately after the removal of a bit of skin, or other tissue that is to be examined, it is washed in normal saline solution and thoroughly triturated in a small mortar until a homogeneous solution results, adding, from time to time, as the trituration goes on, enough saline solution to keep the specimen from drying.

When the trituration is completed, a small quantity may be transferred to a thin cover-glass, dried in air, fixed over the flame of a Bunsen burner or an alcohol lamp, and stained with carbol-fuchsin, warming it over the flame for two or three minutes, then washing it in water, decolorizing, and counter-staining with Gabbet's solution of methylene-blue and sulphuric acid for 20 seconds, washing again in water, drying it with blotting or filtering paper, mounting it in Canada balsam, and examining with an oil immersion lens. The bacilli will appear as purple rods while the rest of the field will be blue.

If there are a very few bacilli in the specimen examined, they may not be seen without adding more saline solution to the triturate and submitting it to a centrifugal machine. Physicians who do not possess a centrifugal machine may place the solution in a conical glass and allow it to sediment for 24 or 25 hours, then the sediment may be transferred with a pipette to a cover-glass, dried in the air, fixed and stained in the manner already described.

If the tissue to be examined has been kept in alcohol it ought to be

immersed in water to remove the alcohol so as to soften it and to facilitate the trituration.

The bacilli may also be found in doubtful cases by boiling the skin or tissue before it is submitted to the process of trituration.

If no bacilli can be seen, digestive ferments may be added and the triturate placed in an incubator, in a conical glass and the sediment again examined.

The bacilli found in specimens of skin where they could not be demonstrated by examining thin sections often differ in their morphology and staining properties from those found in tubercles and in new lepromas. They are, as a rule, thicker and sometimes shorter, of irregular outline, and do not take the stain uniformly, often showing vacuoles. They are probably dead.

Among the many advantages of this method, the following may be enumerated:

1. Certainly of success in finding the bacilli. If present, for every particle of the tissue may be brought under the field of observation in a layer thinner than any section that can be made with the best microtome.

2. A diagnosis may be made in a few minutes, instead of waiting several days for the tissue to harden, in alcohol or other fluid, before sections can be made with the microtome.

3. The preparation and staining of cover-glass takes less time and is more certain of success than the tedious process of staining and counting sections.

4. By this method physicians who do not possess a microtome or laboratory facilities, can make a speedy and positive diagnosis.

President Smith stated that he had received a communication from a man at Waiakale asking that a certain small house opposite his place and which had been occupied by lepers, be disinfected. The petition was granted.

At 4:45 p. m. the Board went into Executive session.

WAS A GOOD MAN

Community Suffers Loss by a Sudden Death.

S. Roth's Life Ended and a Useful Career Stopped—Many Years a Resident of the Islands.

The entire community was greatly shocked and grieved yesterday morning when word was sent about that S. Roth, one of the most exemplary and respected of kamaainas, had died



THE LATE S. ROTH.
(From a group photo by Williams.)

suddenly. At first the report could not be believed. When the sad intelligence had been confirmed there were expressions of regret in every quarter. In social and business circles no man of the Islands was held in higher esteem than S. Roth. He has been upright in all his dealings, and socially and in the home circle was a man among a thousand. Few men had a wider circle of close personal friends than Mr. Roth. He was of a most genial and companionable disposition, was generous and kind, and commanded the confidence and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

Sudden and untimely was the death of Mr. Roth. Though born May 16, 1835, he showed no signs of the wear of age and one meeting him Tuesday morning would have said that many years were yet before him. A couple of years ago, Mr. Roth sustained a slight stroke of paralysis. The treatment for this included a trip abroad and it was believed he had entirely recovered from the stroke. It was a heart trouble that caused the sudden death. An illness or pains came upon Mr. Roth about midnight. Nothing very serious was anticipated, but Dr. Geo. Herbert was called at once. An examination disclosed the fact that an artery near the heart had opened from pressure of some character and it was soon known that the patient was beyond human help. Death occurred at 3:20 a. m., with the family and physician at the bedside. Mr. Roth was being raised to swallow some medicine, when he fell back at the extinction of the spark of life. The family mourning the loss of husband and father includes Mrs. Roth, Henry, William and the Misses Rose, Lucy, Marion and Alice. They have the sympathy of all.

Mr. Roth first came to Honolulu in 1861. He remained but a short time then, went to South America, did not like it in that country, returned to the Islands in 1864, and has been here

ever since in business as a merchant tailor. Mr. Roth made money and invested it judiciously, building up quite a fortune. He was a native of Hungary.

The funeral of Mr. Roth will be held and will be directed by Undertaker H. H. Williams today. There will be a religious service at the residence on Kinau street at 2 p. m. There will be ceremonies at the Masonic Temple at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The pall-bearers will be: W. M. Graham, J. M. Monsarrat, John Phillips, J. H. Soper, J. A. King, Andrew Brown, F. A. Schaefer and H. J. Nolte.

Steamer Flooded.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the watchman on the James Makee, Hilo by name, noticed that considerable water was making aft in that steamer. Calling the attention of the night watchman at the Inter-Island wharf, where the Makee is lying, to this fact and set to work at the pumps. Captain Campbell was soon on the spot. All the water was coming in aft, this being caused by the carelessness of some one who left one of the valves open. Fortunately all the Makee's sugar was out. No damage was done. The remainder of the water will be pumped out today.

New Towboat.

There was a few minutes of talk at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday of a new tug to replace the Government boat Eleu, which has been outgrown by the commerce. It was remarked that if annexation came about, towing would probably become private business. If annexation is deferred the Government will ask the Legislature for an appropriation for a new boat. In the event of doing away with the Eleu, a craft would be purchased in San Francisco or built there according to order.

A New Pipe.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, has imported a new style of pipe for the dredger pumping line. This pipe is of wood and the claim is made by the manufacturers, a Michigan lumber concern, that for the particular work in question it is better than metal. Its lightness is what recommends it especially to Mr. Rowell. A thorough test will be made at once.

Lots of Letters.

The post office has been doing pretty hard work during the present month. In addition to the Island mail, 20,169 letters and 7,505 papers have been sent to San Francisco alone.

By the Australia, 8,566 letters and 2,089 papers were sent to San Francisco.

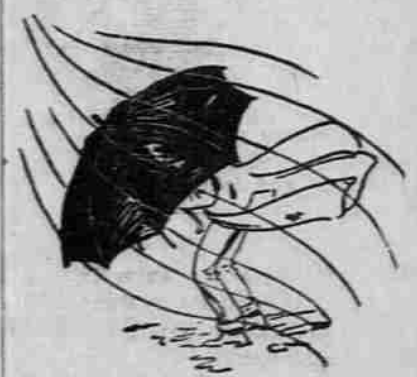
By the Mariposa were received 7,478 letters and 12,734 papers, besides 21 bags in the Parcels post.

Pardons.

In a short time now the Prison Board will make recommendations for January pardons and the Council of State will be called to vote upon the proposals of the Executive in the premises. It is the custom to grant some pardons on January 17 and July 4 of each year.

Fine Fowls.

The Metropolitan Meat Company has sprung a surprise on the public, by importing, frozen solid, a lot of ducks, turkeys and geese from Winnipeg. The birds are beauties and there is bound to be a big demand for them.



In the... Rain Storm

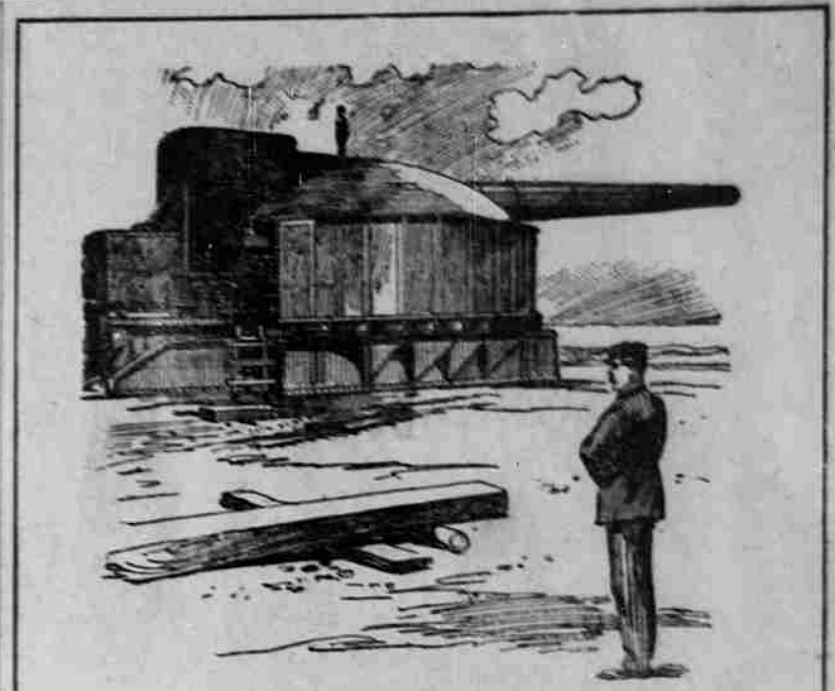
The man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
Limited.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST GUN.

The largest gun ever built in the world is now being constructed at the Bethlehem Iron Works for the defense of New York harbor. This enormous piece of ordnance will weigh, when completed, 150 tons. It will exceed by 6 tons weight the monster gun which Krupp, of Germany, exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, and it will be nearly 5 feet longer than the German gun. It will be mounted on Rome Shoal, where it will have a full sweep of the channels leading into New York harbor. There is not, it is declared, a vessel afloat today with armor of sufficient strength to resist a 2,500 pound shot from the big gun.

Baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound never ought to have been sold, because good baking powder is cheaper—does more for the money.

But now as the good times are coming back—as the newspapers say—the excuse for cheap baking powders is even less than ever.

Your money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best*—at your grocer's.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

A practical, low-priced, portable, key board TYPEWRITER.

PRICE \$35.00. PRICE \$35.00.

A machine that equals any of the high-priced ones in capacity and quality of work and excels them all in convenience. Weight of machine 6½ pounds. With case 10½ pounds. Send for catalogue.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT —OF— Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

F. C. ATHERTON, Agent.

EXHIBITION! Holiday Season 1897.

A Sale Exhibition of OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, will open on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH

At the Art Rooms of the

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

Fifty Art Gems of Island Scenery at prices within the reach of all. These works represent the latest and best efforts of Hawaii's favorite artist.

A new invoice of PICTURE MOULDING just to hand.

Etchings, Photogravures, Aquagraphs!

Henshaw's Platinotypes! Iridium Photographs!

WATER COLORS

By Mrs. Kelley and Miss Parke.

Hand-Painted China.

By Miss Nolte and Miss Towne.

The Very Newest Fads in LAMPS and SHADES to arrive by the Australia.

Holiday Goods!

—AT THE—

Pacific Hardware Company.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897

CHRISTMAS IN CALIFORNIA.

Can this be Christmas—sweet as May,
With drowsy sun and dreamy air,
And now grass pointing out the way
For flowers to follow, everywhere?

Has Time grown sleepy at his post,
And let the chilled summer back,
Or is it her regretful ghost,
Or wanderer of the almanac?

Behold me on the wide, warm bay,
A million waves ripple and run;
Round me the sprouting palm-shoots
Their shining leaves to the sun.

A language of deliciousness
Fills all the sea-enchanted clime;
And in the blue heavens meet, and kiss,
The floating clouds of summer-time.

O wondrous gift, in goodness given,
Each hour drew our eyes to greet,
An earth so fair—so close to heaven,
Twas trodden by the Master's feet.

—E. R. SILL.

PILGRIMS' DAY.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the landing from the Mayflower of the 41 Pilgrims with their wives on Plymouth rock. A few days before, they had on the deck of the vessel signed that brief, but rare and complete instrument which John Adams said was the first written agreement for the formation of a nation, that had ever been made. It was effectual only because it expressed the habit and thought of their lives. It created no new theory of government, but evolved one that lay dormant in their heredity.

"The Church without a Bishop, A State without a King," existed in their minds without form. Standing on Plymouth rock, they struck their being into bounds.

Of late their descendants celebrate the anniversary of the event in feasting and speech. Last evening the eloquence of men of New England origin filled the air over the American continent. It is an evening of striking contrasts. The descendants sit in large banquet halls, under brilliant lights, before festive that would appal, in their gastronomic invention and richness, the simple forefathers, if they could rise from the dead.

The descendants admire the virtues of these heroes, exalt their fragility, and then treat their memories in rare wines, and in the midst of costly smoke. If the heroes were present their economic souls would be in distress at the reckless extravagance, but they would smile on the assembly of patriotic revelers with diseased livers, imperfect kidneys, and unstrung nerves. On Pilgrim's day, the forensic eloquence of the descendants is at its best, in describing the incomparable worth of the ancestral example. But when the unspeakable hardships of the ancestors are depicted, the descendants become prostrate with sympathetic grief, and drown their sorrows in a sea of foaming champagne. At the same time they are filled with gratitude to the worthy heroes who furnished the occasion that will enable the descendants for "centuries to come" to gather together and celebrate it, according to the best "lights" in gastronomy and bibulation. Wonderful Pilgrims. Still more wonderful descendants.

THE SPECULATIVE FEVER.

The fever for speculation is now epidemic here and must run its course. It has the same decided symptoms as it has elsewhere, the craving desire to get rich. There is absolutely no cure for it, yet known. All the experiences of Wall street, Lombard street, and the Bourse rolled up into little pellets, and taken three

times a day will not even alleviate it. Legislatures, time and again, have tried to close up or check the business of the stock "gambling hell," but invariably fail. Everybody says that gambling in grain, cotton and stocks is woefully demoralizing, but the majority of men have a thirst for throwing the dice, and the most conspicuous spectators who of course set an example to young men, are as a rule good men and "Christian" men.

A very considerable part of the gambling in sugar stocks now going on in this city, is in principle "che fa." We strictly exclude from this description the investment business. It is simply and purely gambling and involves principle and broker alike. Travers, the celebrated wit, and a New York broker, said one day to Had Starbuck, a good man and the former owner of the Tillie E. Starbuck, "I run a commercial and gambling house in combination, and it is a perfect device for educating men in the anatomical knowledge of the power that the wings of riches have for flying away and roosting somewhere else."

Every day or two some Chinese are lined up before Judge Wilcox for the offense of playing "che fa," while "che fa" in sugar stocks is doing a flourishing business around the corner, and is industriously putting a lot of young and old men in the way of crippling themselves financially. It is amazing, though sad enough, to see the confidence with which men buy sugar stocks "for a rise," just as the old time speculators, who ruined themselves long ago, still sit in the bucket shops of Chicago and New York and with "confidence" in an immediate rise in wheat or stocks, stake a borrowed \$5 bill.

What the immediate future will be in the prices of sugar stocks, no one can predict. The situation is one of extraordinary peril, because the prosperity of these Islands depends, today, not on the healthy conditions of supply and demand, but upon American legislation.

A thorough discussion of the probable values of sugar stocks, from a financial stand point, involves unfortunately a close analysis and discussion of our political future. Owing to the sensitive condition of the public mind, a "cold" and impartial discussion is under the taboo.

There are a good many strong reasons for believing that a reaction in the prices of stocks will occur. But every speculator believes that a kind Providence will whisper in his ear alone, when the danger signals are ready.

While the community solemnly insists that "gambling must and shall be suppressed," and the Chinese go to the reef for playing their games, one can stand around the corners and hear the shaking of the stock dice in most respectable quarters.

MR. DAVIES' VIEWS.

An interview with Mr. Theo. H. Davies printed in another column, very fairly states the attitude of some excellent men in this community.

In stating that "inevitably a connection must be re-established between the governing power and the mass of the people," that "there must be a force in the conduct of affairs that will show the strong, the missing utterances of the popular voice," Mr. Davies adopts the favorite doctrine of popular sovereignty of the American people. But that a man, with English antecedents, and a full knowledge of the relations which his Government invariably establishes with the "weaker" races, should hold these views is rather surprising. Mr. Davies knows very well, that one thing the British power never does. It never gives the masses among the "weaker" races, over which it dominates, the power to rule even in

local affairs. This is not because Great Britain is unjust, but because long experience with "weaker" races teaches her, that they cannot be trusted, and British interests will not be safe under such irresponsible conditions. The Americans here are simply applying British experiences to such "masses" as we have on these Islands. Mr. Davies, on the other hand seems to be urging the force of the rule that prevails largely in America, that the masses must rule. It is a singular interchange of positions. We do not believe that any English statesman would, if he had all the facts before him, endorse for a moment Mr. Davies' views.

Mr. Davies honestly, of course, believes that the natives are capable of governing themselves and the whites too. Perhaps he believes that the "whites" will be kindly allowed to "assist" in government. The decided opinion of thoughtful men is, that if the masses rule, here, the natives will decline their assistance, just as the voting power in America and elsewhere declines the assistance of statesmen.

As to the method of controlling the Asiatic element, Mr. Davies does not make any suggestion, and that is another problem we need light upon.

We see, in annexation, a solution of the difficulty, though that solution is not free from many embarrassments.

THE CONVENTION OF 1886.

It was said in the Advertiser of Tuesday, that President McKinley was in error in stating that the dispute between Hawaii and Japan related to the Convention of 1886, because "all of the correspondence" the Advertiser said, "between the Governments of Hawaii and Japan makes little or no reference to the Convention of 1886." This is frantically denied by the Bulletin, on the ground that the Convention of 1886, largely controls the issue.

The quickest way of convicting the Advertiser of "bumptious flatulence" is to publish the diplomatic correspondence, and let every man read it for himself. It should settle at once "the second-hand views from Tokio," said to be held by the Advertiser, and clearly present the "first-hand views" of the Foreign Office, quoted by the Bulletin. If Minister Cooper will publish his letter to the Japanese Minister of the 24th of May last, it will disclose the real issue.

The other facts, all of record, and not of hearsay are: First. In the case of the first rejection of immigrants, by the Toyo Maru, Minister Cooper personally appeared in Court, on the habeas corpus return, and put the reasons for the rejection, on the ground that under the immigration laws of '94 and '95 no immigrant could land without the permission of the Board of Immigration. (No allusion whatever was made by him to the Convention of 1886). Second fact. Mr. Cooper claimed that the case must be decided by the Collector under the laws of '94 and '95. (No allusion is made to the Convention of 1886). Third fact. The Supreme Court decided the case, and excluded the Convention from any consideration. Fourth fact. The Japanese Government made no claim under the Convention, but did claim that the treaty of 1871, carrying with it the rights of the "most favored nation" clause, had been violated. Our Government, in reply did not set up the Convention, but it did claim, in the correspondence which can speak for itself, that the Acts of '94 and '95 were reasonable regulations for controlling immigration, and the right to control was: "an inalienable right and incident of sovereignty." This was derived from international law, and was not claimed to be derived from the Convention of 1886. If the Minister authorized the Bulletin's statement we challenge

him to publish the correspondence. We want the "cold" facts, and nothing more. And because the proceedings in our Courts, and the very lengthy diplomatic correspondence shows that the case is not put by either party under the Convention of 1886, we stated that the President was in error.

That the case, on behalf of Hawaii, should have been made to rest upon the Convention of 1886 is quite another and very important affair. The Government made its own case, in its own way.

The position taken by Minister Cooper in Court, and in the correspondence is broadly backed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion of that great tribunal is entitled to great weight, and if the arbitrator follows it, Japan will be flung out of Court in a jiffy. The "if" is important.

The Convention of 1886, Art. III provides that the Hawaiian Government "engages to appoint a special agent of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration, to reside at Yokohama." "Whenever emigrants are desired the said agent shall give one month's previous notice to the Kenrei (of Japan)."

We are told by the Board of Immigration that it has no agent there, and is governed by the laws of 1894-95, and not by the Convention. Has our Government obeyed the requirements of the Convention? With "bumptious flatulence" we simply ask the question.

We express no opinion on the controversy, but desire that our readers should have simply the facts. If the facts and the law favor Japan, it is Japan's good fortune. If they favor Hawaii, we shall indeed rejoice. The law of the case will come from the arbitrator, not from the Bulletin, as, by an intolerable breach of courtesy, it has not been appointed to that high office.

SENATOR HOAR.

While the annexation news by the last mail is not important, the presentation in the Senate, by Senator Hoar, of the native petition against annexation, attracts some attention. The mere presentation of the petition signifies nothing, because it is the unwritten law of the Senate, that a Senator is not, in any manner whatsoever, responsible for its contents. The intimation that Senator Hoar opposes the treaty is yet to be confirmed. That he has not been active in its support was well known, but it has been assumed that he would vote with his party friends. He may not do so, for he has on several occasions refused to follow them. Something more might be said regarding his attitude, but until further advice are received, it is not advisable to discuss the matter.

"Father" McGrew.

Dr. John S. McGrew, the Father of Annexation, attained his 75th year yesterday and was assured by the many friends who congratulated him that he was good for 25 years more at least. He is still a vigorous man active in business affairs and with the most intense interest in the future of the Islands. He came here more than 30 years ago and was the first man to see that the destiny of Hawaii was to go under the stars and stripes. Such has been the career of the doctor in this community that in the felicitations offered him yesterday among the warmest were from scores of citizens who differ with his political views. Although Dr. McGrew warbles "I would not live always," he is resolved to live for some time after annexation is an accomplished fact.

From Minister Hatch

One letter was received yesterday from Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister at Washington. He said that the situation had not changed at all so far as the prospects for ratification of the annexation treaty were concerned. Those who were urging it were confident, but knew that there would be opposition. There was no change on the report of the vote standing, excepting that one or two men who had been called doubtful had taken a stand on one side or the other.

Japan Taxes Too.

The Japanese Press was much excited some time since over the increase in the import duty on sake by this Government. Now it appears that Japan

proposes to increase the tax on the liquor herself and on November 30 a deputation of sake brewers presented a petition to the Minister Resident in Japan protesting against the proposed increase.

Consul From the U. S.

The big new schooner Encore brought to this port Tuesday several passengers from Valparaiso. The list included the family of James M. Dobbs, who has been for five years United States consul at the capital of Chili. Mr. Dobbs is with his wife and children. The party will remain here for some time before proceeding to the States. The consul speaks highly of the country in which he has been located.

An American "Kick."

When Misinter Sewall was Consul General at Samoa, an American beach-comber was tried before him for assault on a woman, and was convicted. When the prisoner rose to leave the Court room, he turned on the Consul General and shouted: "I thought you were here to protect Americans, not to put them in jail."

The Band Boys

There was a rehearsal of the Government band yesterday morning for the concert at Makee Island next Sunday. There will be no more music for Captain Berger's corps until that time. The boys were pleased to receive greetings from Minister Cooper and a nice piece of advance money each. They have two holidays in succession now for the first time since last August.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, December 10.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that on Monday last two soldiers in the imperial service at Yildiz Kiosk, the palace of the Sultan, made an attempt on the Sultan's life. This was frustrated by the attendant of the Sultan. The Sultan had the men tortured in the hope of extracting the names of the instigators, but both succumbed without revealing anything.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Mr. Osborne Murry Kavanagh, third secretary of the British embassy, died at a private sanitarium in this city yesterday afternoon from a protracted illness from typhoid fever.

CHICAGO, December 2.—The marriage of Miss Marie Hitch, daughter of Senator Hitch, to Henry George occurred today. It was a quiet one owing to the recent death of Mr. George's father. Only the most intimate friends and relatives were present at the ceremony.

MAGDESBURG, December 11.—The report of the statistical association on the sugar beet crop gives Germany 1,805,000 tons, Austria-Hungary 836,000 tons, France 778,000 tons.

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Daily Mail says that there have been riots in Port au Prince resulting from the indignation against the government for surrendering to the demands of the Germans.

LONDON, December 11.—C. J. D. Goldie, of Cambridge, who rowed for Leander in the race for the Challenge cup at the Henley regatta this year, and J. Fernis, who stroked the Trinity Hall, Cambridge crew in the race for the Grand Challenge cup this year, sailed for New York today on the Cunard liner Lucania. It is rumored they are going to look into rowing matters at Yale, and perhaps train the Yale crew.

NIAGARA FALLS, December 8.—Walter McCullough, a prominent civil engineer of this city, had a miraculous escape from death in the rapids this morning. He was running some lines near Goat island, when stepping on a log the bark gave away and he was precipitated into the rapids above Goat island bridge. He was swept under the bridge, where he grasped one of the piers and managed to hold on until released.

WINNIPEG, December 16.—The Canadian Pacific railway land department has not received one bushel of grain in payment of land this season. The yield has been so good that the settlers prefer to sell their wheat and forward the money.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The board of estimates preparing the 1898 budget for Greater New York today decided to enter into an agreement with the New York public library, and the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, to erect a building in Bryant park at a cost of \$2,500,000. This is practically the financial stage of the negotiations which for the last few years have been carried on with a view to consolidating the great libraries of this city.

PEKIN, December 11.—The German-Chinese difficulty is practically settled. The German refuse to discuss the occupation of Kiaoh Chou bay. The governor of Shan Tung province has been removed from office, but is not to be

any further degraded. No monopoly of mines and railroads is conceded to Germany, but that country is given preference. Finally an area surrounding Kiaoh Chou bay is set apart exclusively for Germany. China yields on all other points.

HAVANA, December 9.—It was announced today from Spanish headquarters that a group of rebels had entered the port of Calmonera, near Guanantemo. The insurgent force consisted of 40 guerrillas and natives of Cuba. They are alleged to have plundered the stores and taken off some \$30,000. It is also said the insurgents killed the Police inspectors and two gendarmes on duty, and seriously wounded a Spanish paymaster named Jose Vidal. More Spanish guerrillas have joined the insurgents.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is way the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more." "Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold." This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBRON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS**A LAUGHING CAMERA!**

Did you ever hear of such a thing? Or, better still, have you seen one? The idea is enough to make one smile, but a glance through the camera itself will make the holder scream with laughter. Every object is caricatured and made to appear utterly ridiculous. There is more real fun to be secured through the possession of one of these Cameras than in a whole heap of comic picture books. Get one and see for yourself. The price is only 75c.

A GOOD THING to have about your house is a TEA BALL. This is a decided novelty; dry tea is enclosed in a pretty, solid silver, or silver-plated perforated ball attached to a very fine chain. All you have to do when you want a cup of tea is to steep this ball in a cup of boiling water and allow it to remain for a few minutes and the result is a beautiful cup of tea free from leaves. This makes a really handsome as well as a useful Xmas present.

From the very heavy list of Xmas presents, we may mention a beautiful Solid Silver Child's Dinner Set (knife, fork and spoon) with real mother of pearl handles—a really exquisite present.

CARVER SETS, single or double, in case complete, in many patterns and prices.

ALCOHOL LAMPS, with kettle. Invaluable in a home.

TOILET SETS in beautiful designs and at low prices.

LAMPS. All kinds, from the most elaborate high art lamp down to the common or garden lamp. We have them to burn.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT ST.

XMAS DAY SHIP

City of Peking May be Here
Christmas Eve.

SCHEDULED FOR THE 25TH

One of the Handsomest of Liners
Veteran and Capable Master.
Capt. Smith—First Officer.

The City of Peking will be the Christmas boat from the Coast this year. She is due on the 25th, but may get in Friday evening. The City of Peking is not so fast as some of the other ships in the Pacific Mail line, but she is a handsome, handy craft, comfortably fitted and well officered. Capt. John Tremaine Smith is master.

Captain Smith was born in Cornwall, England, in 1852, and was educated in the Naval School at Greenwich. This is one of the most celebrated schools in England, having been founded by Queen Anne for the sons of naval officers. When 17 years of age Captain Smith was apprenticed to the famous London firm of George Marshall & Sons, for their merchant service, and served for three years on the bark Havelock and the ship Berkshire. He was then made third officer of the Berkshire, leaving her next year to join the Welshshire as second officer, and transferring the following year to the Cambridgeshire. He was then appointed first officer of the sailing vessel Middlesex, trading between London, Sydney, San Francisco and Liverpool, and filled that position for three years. He went to San Francisco in 1879 as first officer of the Berkshire, and resigned his position with her to join the American merchant service. From that time up to 1882 he was first officer of several large sailing ships running to New York and other ports. In 1882 he joined the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as third officer of the Rio de Janeiro, plying between San Francisco and China ports, and in that capacity made three voyages. He was then made second officer of the City of New York, and after one trip was promoted to first officer of the City of Sydney, which position he successfully filled for five years. During that period he had command of the steamship for one voyage, owing to the illness of the commander. After leaving the City of Sydney he was first officer of the China for one year and in 1892 was made commander of the Rio de Janeiro. In October, 1895, he received his present command. Captain Smith's career in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been one of steady advancement, until today, he commands the largest ship of their fleet. He is one of the most thoroughly posted and able of the company's commanders, and his services are very highly valued.

Captain Smith inherits his love for the sea, since for generations back his ancestors have followed this life, many of them gaining enviable distinction. When Sir Francis Drake sailed from Dover to meet the Spanish Armada one of the corvettes or small warships was in command of one of Captain Smith's ancestors. During the memorable siege of Sebastopol, Captain Smith's father commanded one of the English frigates. Captain Smith has thoroughly identified himself with the United States. He is an American citizen and takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the country's welfare. He has hosts of friends in Honolulu.

Chief Officer Trask of the City of Peking is an old master mariner and is well known in the Pacific. Mr. Trask was born in the State of Maine in the year 1847, and there received his early education. From his youth Mr. Trask had loved the sea, and in 1863 his first voyage was made on a vessel sailing from New York. In 1874 he was appointed commander of the sailing vessel Bohemia, which he remained master of for 13 years, afterwards being transferred to the Northampton, which he commanded for three years. Mr. Trask remained commander of two sailing ships for the same company for 16 years, during which time he sailed to all quarters of the globe. This service has been of especial benefit to him, in giving him a thorough knowledge of navigation and seamanship of a practical nature. In 1890 Mr. Trask journeyed west to San Francisco, soon afterwards entering the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as third officer on the steamship Acapulco; afterwards was transferred to the steamship Colon and appointed chief officer in 1892, and in 1895 was transferred to the steamship City of Peking. Few officers have seen so varied an experience as Mr. Trask. He has visited all climes; shipwreck and dangers have often threatened him, but he always reached port in safety. Mr. Trask

has hosts of friends in all parts of the globe.

The chief engineer of the City of Peking in Wm. McClure, born in England. He has been with the Pacific Mail since 1864. He began as water tender and third assistant engineer of the steamship Colorado, filling that position until June, 1866, when he was made second assistant on the St. Louis. From January until May of 1867 he was employed in the company's shops in Benicia, but in May returned to the steamship Colorado as first assistant engineer. In November, 1868, he was transferred to the Montana, returning to the Colorado again in November, 1868. In July, 1870, he was made chief engineer of the Montana, transferring to the Sacramento in October of the same year, and going back on the Montana one year later. In January, 1874, he was made chief engineer on the China, filling that position until Octo-



CAPT. JOHN TREMAINE SMITH.

ber, 1875, when he transferred to the Colorado. In May, 1876, he was transferred to the Dakota; in July, 1878 to the Alaska; in December, 1878 to the China; in September 1880 to the Grenada and in August, 1881, received his present appointment.

Mr. Jerome, one of the most courteous and capable men in the service, is purser of the City of Peking.

The present is the 100th voyage of the City of Peking.

WHAT A WHOPPER

Unique Version of Building of Hawaiian Palace.

Cause for Strained Relations With the State of Connecticut—A Wedding and Some Presents.

(Springfield, Mass., Republican).

To the Editor of The Republican:—

A teacher who has spent much time in Hawaii relates this amusing incident: Something more than a half-century ago, a poor American lad went to the Sandwich Islands as cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and remained there selling Yankee notions at a stand upon the principal street corner in Honolulu. A daughter of the reigning king, while purchasing beads and trinkets, fell in love with the slender white youth and in due time they were married. The king, as a suitable wedding gift, deeded his daughter vast tracts of sugar land, then but little prized, but now of great value, and their possession now renders the family one of the wealthiest in Hawaii.

The American, desiring to astonish the natives with his present, traded for an immense French plate glass mirror with a heavy gilt frame that was in the cabin of a ship that had just entered the harbor. The mirror was carried by relays of islanders to the young couple's place of abode, but when there either the looking glass was too large or the domicile too small, for it would not go inside. The bride, beholding the reflection of her full-length figure for the first time, was greatly delighted and desired that gowns such as were worn by the few white women she had met, should be made for her. She also demanded that a house should be built worthy to contain so fine a gift.

The present palace therefore had or is nucleus the substantial structure of one room built above and about the precious mirror, which, in its gilt frame, still occupies the position in which it was first placed, and is valued as having been an important factor in the civilization of the princess and her attendants. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

Willington, Ct., November 3, 1897.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Question of Finances Becoming More Important.

Assignment of Teachers—Proposal to Change Method of National Supervision is Made.

Those who attended the meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday were: Minister Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Geo. W. Smith, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt, Deputy Inspector Gibson.

In comment upon a report from the committee on teachers, Minister Cooper remarked that it would be unsafe and ill advised to consider the engagements under the new salary schedules as a fixed and final contract between the commission and the teachers. The Legislature might, in its discretion, refuse to appropriate the lump sum required. He believed that there should be a clear understanding to the effect that the Board was not bound to attempt the impossible. The instances in point related more particularly to principals and assistants.

The following recommendations were made by the Teachers' committee and adopted by the commissions:

Makakoa to Pohakupua school.
A. Makekau to Ke Au Hou.
Miss Mabel Woods to be principal of Punahoa school.
Miss Calla Harrison to be assistant at Houloua.
Lee Estep to be assistant at Honokaa.

R. Plunkett to Kaupakalua for the balance of the school year.

Miss Bindt to Kaluaaha, vice Miss Finckler, for the balance of the year with the same salary as the present incumbent.

Miss Finckler to the Chinese Girls' school vice Miss Chang.

D. Kanewane to be substitute for Miss Robertson during her two months' leave of absence.

Miss Maronie to be transferred from Beretania street school to Moiliili and Mrs. Frasher of Fort street school to take her place; also Mrs. Creighton of Moiliili to take Mrs. Frasher's place.

D. W. Scott to be transferred to Kapapa and D. Prigge to Anahola in place of M. D. Scott.

Mr. Greany to Lihue.

In regard to the matter of the reduction of the pay roll, Deputy Inspector Gibson reported that he had taken all but two of the teachers from the night school and that some of the janitors had been taken off the force. This was quite a saving.

Minister Cooper then presented a plan which in his opinion, if carried into effect, would result in a very much better school system and guarantee the teachers on the various islands quick action on the matters that come up from time to time. Minister Cooper's idea is to appoint two deputy inspectors, one to have his headquarters on Hawaii and the other on Maui, each to have supervision over all the schools on his island and to take the place of the school agents who would no longer be required. The Inspector-General would be required to act in the same position in regard to Oahu and Kauai. Of course, he could, perhaps once a year, make a trip to Hawaii and Maui.

There was little discussion on the matter as it was placed before the Commissioners simply for earnest thought. It was, however, moved and carried that the recommendation of the Minister be approved.

Minister Cooper mentioned Mr. Hardy as a fit man for Maui and Mr. Gibson for Hilo. He stated also that the Inspector-General had expressed himself as being very much in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Gibson reported that Principal Wood of the Normal school had spoken to him of the inadequate space in his school for the carrying on of practical work. He had spoken to Principal Armstrong Smith of the Fort street school about the matter and obtained permission from him to use the rooms of his school for practical work, this however with the understanding that the arrangement should last during the time that it should be agreeable to him as Mr. Wood might in some way sever his connection with the Normal school and another step in. The recommendation of the Deputy Inspector was adopted and the Commissioners adjourned.

New Year's Day Base Ball.

The Harry Wilder and Al Moore baseball teams are not letting up at all in their practice for the charity baseball game at the league grounds on New Year's day. It should be a close and most interesting contest. The batteries will be Lemon and Davis for Moore and Ginger Mayne and Wilder for Wilder. The net receipts go to the Strangers' Friend Society. All the ball players are becoming very much interested in this game.

To See a New Road.

Superintendent of Public Works Rowell and Chas. Dwight left for Makana on the Claudine yesterday. They will make a quick trip to Makawao, there to inspect a new road recently completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dwight. The two men are very anxious to get back home for Christmas, and, if possible, will catch the Noeau, due tonight.

Busy on the Baltimore.

There were lively times aboard the U. S. F. S. Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The order from Captain Dyer

to clear the ship for action. Everything was taken away that could possibly interfere with work at the guns or their utmost efficiency. An inspection followed the clearing for action.

WHEEL RACES.

Program of Events for Cyclomere on January 1st.

Below is Manager Clement's program (subject to change) for the bicycle races at Cyclomere Park on the evening of January 1. Riders who have not had their passes extended should call on Mr. Clement at Bruce Waring & Co.'s. There are thirteen numbers on this program. All the riders to start are in training and fine racing is assured. On account of the length of the program it will be necessary to begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

First Heat—Mile Novice.
Second Heat—Mile Novice.
Mile—Boys.
3/4 Mile Orientals.
Final—Mile Novice.
Mile Professional.
First Heat—Two Thirds Mile Amateur.
Second Heat—Two Thirds Mile Amateur.
Bicycle Police, one mile.
Final 2-3 mile amateurs.
Trick riding.
Match race.
2 mile amateur handicap.

Xmas at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The services of the second congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral tomorrow, Christmas day will be as follows:

At 5:30 o'clock in the morning, celebration of the Holy Communion. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, celebrant.
At 9:30 o'clock, full choral service when the choir will render the following music:

Carol—Angels from the realms of glory
Festival responses
Tallis Te Deum in C
Wray Taylor Jubilate in C
Wray Taylor Anthem—There were shepherds
Dudley Buck Hymn
O come all ye faithful
Hymn
Hark the herald angels sing

Following this service will be another celebration of the Holy Communion.

Officers Elected.

The South Kona Coffee Company, Limited, elected the following officers for the balance of the ensuing year: Jas. F. Morgan, president and manager; F. H. Huestace, vice-president; W. H. Hoogs, secretary; F. B. McStocker, treasurer, and W. G. Ashley, auditor.

At the annual meeting of the California Feed Company, Limited, the following were elected: Cecil Brown, president; W. B. Godfrey, vice-president; C. M. V. Forster, secretary; T. J. King, treasurer, and C. Huestace, Jr., auditor.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. E. D. Tenney will not be home from the States for about six weeks yet.

There will be six eclipses during 1898, but not one will be visible in Hawaii.

The marriage engagement of Chas. H. Fairer and Miss Bessie Reynolds is announced.

Christmas music at Central Union Church, Sunday morning and praise service in the evening.

Christmas tree exercises will be held this evening in the Portuguese Protestant church on Muller street.

Copies of the New Penal Code volume are on sale at the Interior Department in the Executive building.

Edmund P. Dole's novel "The Stand-by," has been commended by Frances E. Willard as a temperance classic.

One of the dressed Winnipeg turkeys received by the Metropolitan Meat Company yesterday weighed 17 pounds.

A Klondike Mining company composed of men on Hawaii has applied to the Government for an incorporation charter.

McCandless Bros. are down about 800 feet with the Moanalua artesian well for Minister Damon and have quite a flow of water.

Manager Hoffman of the Electric works is now at work fixing the chimes at Kaunakapili so that they can be used on Christmas eve.

Deputy Attorney-General Dole is back from quite a stay at Lahaina, where he has been prominent in the prosecution of criminals.

Mrs. A. Larnach has succeeded in collecting funds sufficient for the purchase of a piano for the use of the sisters at Kailih receiving station.

The Minister of Interior and Chief Clerk yesterday counted the \$200,000 cash with which the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, will open on the 27th inst.

News came by the Claudine that the charge of gross cheat brought against C. S. Bradford in Hilo by L. T. Grant has been dismissed by Judge Hapai.

The rush centers last evening were at Morgan's and Kerr's on Queen street, in the Diamond & Co. neighborhood and on Fort street. The crowds were very large.

School Inspector-General Townsend

"Quality" in baking powder means "do it" and "do it well."

Schilling's Best is full of it.

A Schilling & Company

San Francisco

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

goes to Hilo this week and will return at once to Honolulu with his family and establish here a permanent home.

Lieutenant Commander J. B. Briggs and Lieut. W. P. Elliot are expected on the 25th inst. to relieve the present Executive Officer and Navigator of the Baltimore.

Robert Reader, second officer of the Aorangi, was able to join his ship here Wednesday after recovering in the Queen's Hospital from an attack of typhoid fever.

Queen Dowager Kapiolani is very ill at her home in Waikiki. She was to have gone to Kona Tuesday, but her physician's advice was otherwise and she will remain in town.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, is at his office here again after visiting Maui and Hawaii. He reports that excellent progress is being made on the Hilo wharf.

Dr. Blake, who has been a pharmacist with Benson, Smith & Co., for some time, has accepted the post of physician for Oahu plantation. Dr. Blake is from San Francisco.

Inspector-General of Schools H. S. Townsend was among the Claudine's passengers for Hilo yesterday. He goes up to bring down his wife. The two will return on the same trip of the Claudine.

One of the passengers on the City of Peking is Chau Lom Teung, en route to Foo Chow to teach chemistry and physics in the Banyan City Scientific Institute. The young man is a graduate of Harvard. He has been prominent in Mount Vernon church and was superintendent of the Sunday School. Friends will look after Mr. Chau Lom Teung during his stay in this port.

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ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weights 24 pounds, and contains over 500 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

'A Word to the Wise', Etc.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS,

AT THOS. G. THURM'S

Up-Town Book Store,

Is replete with its usual fine assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS, selected with knowledge of the special tastes of many Christmas buyers. The fine display made on opening day is "the talk of the town," and the favorable impression followed by liberal selections, indicate that certain lines of Attractive Novelties may not suffice for the season's needs, since "first come are first served."

The array of DOLLS and Dolls' Sundries; TOYS, new and varied; GAMES and BLOCKS in variety; WAGONS, BARROWS, VELOCIPEDS, DOLL CARRIAGES and other wheel goda.

A DAY IN HARBOR

Nagasaki Reached on Emperor's Birthday.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS ON SHOW

Friends Found Who Reciprocate Kindnesses Received in Honolulu.

(Special Correspondence.)

EDITOR P. C. A.—We left Hong Kong, October 28, some three hours after the advertised time of departure. We were delayed by additional freight, enormous logs of teak-wood to be taken to a shipbuilding yard in Nagasaki; and hundreds of sacks of sugar, to be taken on for Japanese use, as the common dirty sugar of native manufacture no longer suits the increasingly fastidious tastes of that people. We steamed along within sight of the barren islands that stud the China coast in this section. With the Menomson wind, dead ahead, we had a somewhat rough time, passing through the Formosa Straits. The sky was lowering and the air bleak, but we worried along, and fortunately reached Amoy in time to take on board additional cargo, and get out again into the open sea before night-fall.

We found Amoy situated very much like Macao, a split of land running out into a bay, and so forming a sheltered harbor. We took a sampan and landed in Kulangen, an island on which are the foreign residences. We found nothing strange in their appearance, nothing different from other such residential portions of the cities in these Chinese ports. There was an unobscured air about the place, for Shanghai is the more important entrepot, and Amoy has but little business comparatively. Formosa tea is brought over to this port for shipment. It was the time of this Formosa tea that we took on board, and two or three passengers going to the races in Shanghai. We did not visit at all the Chinese city of Amoy, which has the reputation of being the filthiest in all China. Infectious diseases prevail at all seasons, and as we did not care to have small pox, or dysentery, or the bubonic plague, or beriberi, we thought discretion the better part of valor, and did not tempt fate by recklessly running into danger.

Every port seems to have its own peculiar style of sampan, and some distinctive articles of dress. The Amoy boatmen wore a blue cotton turban, and their boots were painted blue, which color seems to be a favorite tint with the olive brown Chinaman. The junks did not seem to differ much from those in other ports, and however rude their construction, they seem to be managed with great skill. With their mast sails and many roped pulling, they would seem awkward things to handle, but somehow the Chinaman manages to "get there"—all the same.

We were not long in making the run from Amoy to Wuu-Sung, the anchorage of Shanghai, reaching our destination at 12:30 p. m. on Sunday. Here we had to wait for the tug to come out to meet us, but instead of taking her up to the city as we had hoped, notices were posted that she would leave Shanghai at 10 a. m. It seems that race will begin at 2 p. m. Monday, and the Shanghai office evidently wanted to get the vessel off before that time. The boats were reported to be full, and reluctantly we decided that it would not pay to take the risk of going up to Shanghai, a two hours' trip, to return so early. It was a disappointment to others too who would have liked to get a sight of Shanghai, but the convenience of the passengers must be subordinated to the pleasure of the clerk in the O. and O. office. So we pocketed our disappointment, and cocked and rolled at the anchorage. The library was shut and the Doctor gone, and not a newspaper or magazine on board, so that our resources for occupation were very limited, and I took the time to write—not about Shanghai and its sights, but how we have been "Shanghai" out of our rights as passengers and sightseers and newspaper correspondents.

We had a smooth passage across the China Sea and came into Nagasaki harbor before daylight. It happened that the day of our arrival, November 3, was the Emperor's birthday, and consequently a public holiday. No business could be done, and as we were to take on 1,200 tons of coal for the trip to San Francisco the vessel could not leave till 5 p. m. of the second day. This gave us a holiday on shore, which we were glad to enjoy. But we found that there was to be no public demonstration in the Court was in mourning for the Dowager Empress.

The shops were not closed, but every street was lined with the national flag of this "Land of the Rising Sun," a red disk on a white ground, floating from bamboo poles, the joints painted alternating black and white, and the pole capped with a gilded ball. We were fortunate in having friends ashore, whom we had entertained at Honolulu. Honolulu hospitality has a wide reputation through the Far East for cordiality and friendship, and our Nagasaki friends were bound to let us see that this hospitality was appreciated and would be reciprocated. There was nothing else to be done but to let them put a day's enjoyment for us, and accept with unqualified gladness release from the ship's narrow quarters and stuffy atmosphere.

We found a Chrysanthemum show was the great attraction that day for the city folk, who streamed out of the city in orderly throngs to the gardens,

where acres of chrysanthemums were in bloom, yellow and white, and scarlet and pink, tall and stately and full blossomed. By themselves were dwarf plants, with hundreds of white flowers no bigger than vest buttons, cultivated so as to produce the most flowers on a single bush. There was a booth of mat roofs and sides, where the skill of the florist was shown in arranging cut flowers in the guise of court ladies and brave gallant warriors and diminutive elephants. The women gardeners drive a brisk trade, selling the chrysanthemums, the whole plant, stake and roots, for five cents each. These are taken home and set out in pots or in earth, where they will bloom for several weeks.

But the chief enjoyment of the day was the ride to Magoi, a fishing village on the other side of the Nagasaki peninsula. It was a ride of five miles, up hill sides terraced to the summit, on a well built road, rolled up, and zigzagging up and down, to get a suitable grade. The Government had recently made a deep cut at the top of the hill so as to secure an easier grade and the road down on the further side was through a wooded region that made the trip delightful with charming bits of scenery down the winding valley among the rounded hills. Passing through the fishing village with its multitudinous sheds for the nets, and its long strip of sandy beach lined with fishing smacks, we turned a rocky point, and sat down to enjoy the view of a pretty little cove, with curving outlines and rocky shores and quiet water where the fish were disposing themselves in peace save for the sudden appearance among them of a great black tern, diving down for his dinner, and then lifting up his great black head like that of some miniature sea serpent. The only other intrusion on the peacefulness of the scene was the sake drinking in a tea-house near by; but the vile liquor had its vile influence in a luscious, rather than fatal display of quarrelsomeness. There was little general drunkenness, however in all the things that we saw that day.

In the evening the ladies of the M. E. Mission Girls' School had a reception. One is impressed with the magnitude of the work done by the women in the various missions in Japan. This Nagasaki Girls' School owes its success largely to the great administrative ability of its principal, who has built up a large and successful institution. Its buildings are not so well built nor so well kept as those of Kobe College, but the main object for which such schools exist is evidently kept in front. The culture here sought, is not simply making the most of one's self, but the due training of all one's person for the service of God and humanity. Eleven Sunday Schools, and seven neighborhood prayer meetings are maintained largely by volunteers from among the girls of the school. In the company of 40 or more, gathered that evening, nearly one half were chance visitors, some on their way to Korea, some to China, some to the Hindoos. We met a Seamen's Chaplain, from Tacoma, sent out under the auspices of some Christian Endeavor Societies; and the last one of a band of teachers sent out by the International Y. M. C. A. committee. The 40,000,000 of Japanese need the help of fresh re-inforcements of Christian workers, and this fact is impressed upon me with great force as I see the character and needs of the people. It must encounter opposition from a people so full of Nipponism, which the Japanese mistake for patriotism. No foreigner can own land in Japan, and even under the new treaties, as revised, the utmost privilege allowed in this line is that of renting land for 30 years. No foreigner can expect to have the right of suffrage, and the property qualification of \$15 personal taxes excludes millions of the Japanese themselves. Yet if Japan is ever to make its national life prosperous and progressive, this policy of exclusion must give way to more liberal dealings with the outside world, and less superlative ideas of Japanese self sufficiency.

Nagasaki has been an especially difficult field for Christian missions. It was here that the fires of persecution raged so hotly against the converts to Roman Catholic Christianity. The mission premises where we were entertained, occupy the site of the locality where those converts were compelled to trample on the cross. The message of the cross is a message of self-sacrificing love and lowly service, not malice and pride. As some victories have often proven to be disastrous defeats in the exhaustion of the resources of the victors, so the apparent defeats of the gospel have often proven to be the means and condition of its most signal triumphs. The present condition of relapse in the history of mission war in Japan is only the prelude to a stronger effort and more successful spread. Too much must not be expected too easily. There are altogether too many who when they hear the dark side of the story of gospel work in Japan, are ready to exclaim, "and the gospel has been preached for 40 years!" It is the same inconsiderate habit of thought that expects Hawaiians only two generations removed from savagery, to have the ideas and principles, that are merely dominant and not universal, among those who have been trained for 30 generations under the influence of Christian institutions.

Nagasaki is recovering from the commercial depression that prevailed a few years ago. It is a lovely harbor, more like a lake than a bay. Plans are in operation for the reclamation of the flats at the upper end of the harbor at an expense of \$3,000,000. A dredger and pipes, such as have been used in Honolulu harbor, are busy at work making a large area available for warehouses and residences. A railroad depot will be built on this land, and the railroad starting at that point will connect with the system now operating in Japan from North to South, lacking only development at the extreme limits. On visiting—I was surprised at the extremely narrow quarters within which for 200 years the Dutch merchants were willing to be confined, with a visit of two Dutch trading vessels annually. There is ab-

solutely no trace nor relic whatever of that Dutch occupation. It was Commodore Perry with the U. S. flag, that called on Japan to warm out of its sulky mood of selfish exclusion and wake up to the responsibilities of national life and growth. More and more am I impressed with the responsibility of English speaking people in rousing the nations to true life. England with its multitudinous colonies, the United States with its spirit of fraternal friendly interest, must unite in giving of their best to other peoples. This is not the spirit of grasping self-aggrandizement; but the gospel of the New Dispensation, not as of Israel of old, as a monument of God's punitive justice, but as messengers of Divine Redemption to a wayward and woe-begone brotherhood.

Nagasaki, November 4, 1897.

TEACHERS MEET

Program of Interesting and Timely Topics.

Object Lessons for Children Produce Good Results.

On the 10th of December, the Hilo Teachers' Union held their quarterly meeting in the Union School. A well arranged and instructive program was presented which reflects great credit on the committee—Miss Coan, Miss Byer and Mr. Carvalho. The interest manifested by those present as conclusive evidence that the work had been carefully prepared.

Following was the program submitted and carried out:

Prayer.....Rev. C. W. Hill
Roll call by quotations.....
Minutes and Treasurer's report.....
Business.....
Class—The Cat.....Miss E. Weight
Class—Number Stories.....
Physiology.....Miss Lillioe Hapai
Land Map.....Miss J. Deyo
Hawaiian Lore.....Mrs. R. Lyman
Reading—Child Mind.....Miss Richardson

Miss Weight's object lesson was quite interesting. A fine specimen of the feline tribe was examined by 14 small girls and boys who told what they observed about the object. Questions were then asked to draw from the pupils other information about the cat. A picture book was presented. Pupils were sent to the blackboard to write stories about a cat. These were well written and properly punctuated. The sentence form of expression was observed throughout and all spoke distinctly. The class was dismissed after two little girls had sung "Kitty and Mouse."

Five boys from the Fourth Grade constituted Miss Hapai's class in number stories. Several practical business and miscellaneous transactions were dictated and the boys analyzed them orally. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Hapai and her class for coming so far and for their excellent work.

A most elaborate yet concise exposition on the methods of presenting physiology to pupils was given by Miss Coan. On the blackboard were diagrams illustrating clearly the circulatory system, summaries on the brain and muscles were also written out. Charts were presented. The same may be had from the Board of Education.

She eulogized Miss Duncan of Honolulu for her skill in teaching the subject. Miss Duncan emphasizes hygiene and is eminently practical. The healthy looking faces, clear skins and bright alert manners of her classes seemed proof that she is successful as well as enthusiastic. Miss Duncan uses a book on the subject in place of Swinton's Fourth Reader.

Miss Coan in teaching the subject likes to begin with the skin although it may not seem logical as the carpenter builds the skeleton before the covering. The skin is what the child sees—describe it, teach its uses and abuses. The order might then be, the stomach, heart, lungs, nerves and bones. A heart or an eye may be easily procured from a butcher for dissection. Pupils like to examine the concrete object. The evil effects of narcotics and strong drinks should be made clear.

Books on the subject recommended by Miss Coan are: First, Book of Physiology and Hygiene by Kellogg; "How to keep well," by Blaisdelle; Primer of Physiology and Hygiene, by Smith; (this is the one Miss Duncan uses as a reader) and "Our Wonderful Bodies of Hutchison's Physiological Series." The last is suited to the wants of small children.

A number of girls sang to the accompaniment of the sweet strains of three guitars a Thanksgiving song, composed and set to music by our city poet, P. Maurice McMahon. The decorations consisted of the products of the land and their gorgeous arrangement added a charming effect to the music.

Miss Deyo stated that the teachers of the Union School had not done much in the line of her subject but from what work had been recently executed she was encouraged to give it more attention. "Don't be afraid of the terms 'mould' and 'model.' We are not after perfect work in the early years." Strive to get the child to express himself. In representing elevations exaggeration is necessary to produce mental pictures. Macerated paper will serve the place of clay when the latter cannot be found.

Models of school grounds prepared in sand by the pupils were on exhibition. Miss Deyo stated that valuable

information had been arrived at in preparing the same. Other work representing slopes, mountains, craters and the Island of Hawaii was also on the sand board.

Mr. Rae remarked that at Papaikou he has a cultivated plot in the school grounds for this week.

One of the most entertaining features of the day's proceeding was Mrs. R. Lyman's selection from Hawaiian Lore giving the tragic fate of the accomplished Luukia of Kaaui who, on her way to Kilauea to dance before Pele in consequence of a vow that she should never dance in public until first doing so before the goddess, was transformed into lava upon breaking her votive compact with Pele. "Truth was then as it is now a virtue among the Hawaiian people."

The extracts read from Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The One I knew the Best of All, or a Memory of the Mind of a Child" were designed to illustrate and impress two points:—(1) Try to understand the inner working of the child mind; (2) Indulge them in the use of the imagination moral. Get into sympathy with your children's mental conditions and give them stories as part of their mental diet.

Miss Richardson's sweet and cultured voice added much to the effectiveness of the interesting extracts.

Miss Thurston read several paragraphs from Sarah L. Arnold's "Waymarks for Teachers" which she highly recommended as a teacher's help. The contents are—1. Nature Studies; 2. Language Studies; 3. Reading; 4. Spelling; 5. Geography; 6. Number; 7. Slate Work; 8. Talks on School Subjects.

The committee for next meeting, to be held on 18th February, is composed of Miss Deyo, Miss Dillon and Mr. Freitas.

A STRONG COURSE

Schedule of Lectures for 1898 Summer School.

Topics of Talks by Col. F. W. Parker and Mrs. Parker—Wide Range of Subjects—For Evenings.

As noted in a recent number of the Gazette, Colonel Parker, the American teacher of teachers, is the author of several works. His "Talks on Teaching" is very well known here and has been read by many engaged in educational work. This work has been followed by "Talks on Pedagogy," which is more advanced and better adapted to the requirements of the teachers in the higher grades. Inspector Townsend has been authorized to offer "Talks on Pedagogy" at \$1 a copy, which is fifty cents less than the retail price in the United States.

For the 1898 summer school here, Colonel Parker will lecture to the attendants daily, speaking both forenoon and afternoon. Mrs. Parker will address the school once each day. Following is a complete list of the topics: Col. Francis W. Parker—The Psychology of Reading. Value of Phonics and Phonetics and how to use them. How to teach the first steps in reading. Relation of reading to writing. Psychology of number. How to teach the first steps in number. Number applied; volume, weight, force, time, value. Elementary Geography. Relation of Geography to History. Nature study. Psychology of expression. The modes of expression. Gesture, voice and speech. Hand work, sloyd, manual training. The art modes of expression, modelling, painting, drawing. Writing. Psychology of writing. Correlation of subjects. Correlation of teaching. The kindergarten. Children's interests. The teacher at work. The teacher of a student. Courses of study and their value. School government.

Mrs. Frances Stuart Parker—Voice, force pitch, voice, quality. The dramatic in oral reading. Supplementary reading. The value and use of pictures in education. Nature study in its relations to oral reading. Nature study and literature. Expression through voice. Use of the body in expression. Relation of the modes of expression to any one mode. Emotions and how to train them. Dress and its relation to expression. Self consciousness. Children's interest in collections and how to make them educative. The practical application of child study.

Following are the topics of the popular lectures which may be delivered by Colonel Parker to the public during some of the evenings he is in the city:—The child and nature. The child and man. Artist or artisan, which? The ideal school. Child study and its application to home and school.

Mrs. Parker has one lecture for the public. It is entitled, "The New Woman."

The teachers of Honolulu are already taking much interest in the prospective visit of Colonel Parker and his wife.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some la grippe, we have never yet learned reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olagueh, Ind. Tex. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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NEW DESIGNS. WELL SEASONED WOODS. FINISHED AND ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP.

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Rattan and Wicker Furniture, Dining Room Sets, Bookcases, Writing Desks, Parlor, Dining Room and Veranda Chairs, Rugs, Window Shades.

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Ladies or gentlemen will find something useful and beautiful

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We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price on all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

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EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Trusses, Crapes, Etc.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causatic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dem-Johns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Miss Mary Green Talks on the
Toronto Convention.

A VERY INSPIRING CATERING

Miss Willard a Force-Grand Audi-
ences-Notes on Travel After
Interval of Many Years.

There was quite a gathering of members of the W. C. T. U. at Central Union church yesterday afternoon. It was a regular meeting with a special feature. It had been announced that there would be a report, in the form of an address by Miss Mary Green. Miss Green has but lately returned from the United States. She was a delegate to the World's Convention at Toronto, Canada, and met temperance and mission people at many places. Wherever she was made known there was at once the liveliest inquiry concerning the islands and religious work here. Miss Green had not been to the States before in 36 years and naturally found very much to interest her.

In the beginning of her talk Miss Green said that she had been so hurried in travel ever since June 30, that stopping and settling down in Honolulu made her dizzy. On the voyage to the Coast, the indefatigable worker had taken advantage of the opportunity to speak to the steamer passengers of the Australia and had found them interested and responsive. At San Francisco she saw some of many thousands in attendance upon the Christian Endeavor Convention, but was unable to be present at the meetings. She was made captive by friends soon after arrival and taken off to Southern California for a pleasure jaunt. Returning to "the city" Miss Green journeyed direct to Salt Lake, where she found her cousin, Rev. Franklin Arnold deep in church effort. Salt Lake was one of the most beautiful and impressive places on the itinerary. The grandeur of the Temple, the charm of the mountain scenery and the marvel of the inland Dead Sea were things to remember. Miss Green, however, could not help thinking somewhat of the cloud of Mormonism as a religion.

In the State of Ohio, Miss Green found relatives at half a dozen places and in one city was present at a family reunion. It was in Ohio that Miss Green met Rev. Richards, a missionary recently returned from Africa.

Miss Green had a week at Rochester, New York and found it a bustling American city. Worcester, Mass., was visited and was a pretty place. At New Haven, Conn., Miss Green was the guest of Mr. Gower and family and was shown much attention. She succeeded in finding Hiram Bingham at the college, but could not locate the Judd boys. Failure to find the four sons of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd was a cause of much regret.

Some time was spent at Hartford, Conn., at Plainfield, N. J., and at New York on the Hudson. Then another visit was made to Rochester.

To be one of those at the World's Convention at Toronto was the privilege and experience of a life time. One of the meeting places held an audience of 13,000. The crowds were enormous, but such were the arrangements that there was but little difficulty in getting about. The city authorities had done much to aid the promoters of the convention and to aid in the entertainment of the great throng of visitors. Reception and arrangement committee members were here, there and everywhere. The badge of the convention membership was always given a salute and was open sesame to anything and everything. The delegates were taken for drives and were provided with more amusement and entertainment and diversion than they could handle. To see and hear and meet Frances Willard was something that anyone would appreciate deeply. She is a grand, magnetic, intellectual woman engaged in a glorious work. She is working hard and looks weary. Her capacity for organization and her tireless energy enabling her to give life and impulse to the temperance movement from hour to hour and day to day, are the marvel of all who become familiar to the slightest degree with her calling and its demands. In this convention were eloquence, intelligence, influence and beauty, all working to the same end and all intensely in earnest. The sight alone of the great gathering would dispel any thoughts of discouragement which might have grown up in the minds of any who had found the work at times hard. In the roll call on one occasion, Frances Willard herself uttered the names and each delegate appeared on the platform. Miss Green says Hawaii was sufficiently advised on questions of the day to make a reference to annexation. There was a little girl delegate from Iceland and a woman from Japan. Nearly all countries of the world were represented in this conference. All were anxious to hear the reports and learn the latest plans for effective effort on reform lines. There was a hint of a reconciliation on the part of Lady Henry Somerset.

Again in Chicago, at the W. C. T. U. Temple, Miss Green was impressed with the idea that the temperance cause was making progress and that its workers should be cheerful and hopeful. This Chicago Temple is a tremendous and imposing structure. Miss Green dropped in on a noon day prayer meeting and heard talk from hearts overflowing with zeal and hope and love. Everywhere the White Ribbon women have the co-operation and active help of the very best of men. Two receptions were given Miss Green in California. As at other places there

were inquiries concerning the progress of work for the good of the people of the Islands. The missionary spirit is warm and cordial as ever.

Miss Green was applauded at the close of her address and at the suggestion of Mrs. P. C. Jones was tendered a vote of thanks.

In the absence of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. P. C. Jones presided at the meeting yesterday. Mrs. R. Jay Greene was secretary and Mrs. Coan led the devotional exercises. Mrs. Coan made an appeal to those present to continue faith in their efforts and offered an earnest prayer.

Mrs. Harriet Castle Coleman made an encouraging report on a financial matter that had been entrusted to her and Miss Chamberlain made a requisition for further funds for the purchase of literature.

Adams in Port.

The U. S. Training ship Adams, Gibson commander, arrived in port yesterday, about two days from Hilo. The Adams is well known here and a full account of her has already been given in these columns. She arrived in Hilo about a week ago and comes to this port to spend about a week. Following are the present officers of the Adams:

Commander, W. C. Gibson; Executive Officer, Lieut. F. E. Beatty, Lieutenants J. H. Holcombe and Harry George, Ensigns R. McLean, C. England, C. P. Fullenwider, Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. P. Boog; Assistant Paymaster, F. J. Semmes, Pay Clerk, W. D. Bolland.

Waimea Cattle.

Veterinary J. R. Shaw has returned from Waimea, Hawaii. He was sent there by the Interior Department to investigate a report of disease among young cattle owned by Vredenberg. The advance opinion of Veterinary Monsarrat on the case was confirmed. The visitation is a local skin disease that had been noticed before and that appears only with calves. Veterinary Shaw will make a complete professional report.

GOLD AND BLOOD.

Many years ago I knew a man who expended a great part of a large fortune in buying gold, in coin and in bars. This he melted, and with human blood and other unique ingredients, labored secretly to prepare a mixture that should arrest all disease, renew vitality and prolong life indefinitely. I need hardly say that he failed. Not only did he fail, but one day an explosion took place in his laboratory which destroyed the fruits of his toil and left him senseless and badly wounded amid the wreck. The rest of his days were passed in an asylum.

Yet he was not the first man who tried that same experiment, not by thousands. To find the elixir of life was one of the main purposes of the science of alchemy, the barbaric ancestor of the modern science of chemistry. But all that is now discredited. No doctor or student of healing even pretends to possess or to seek an essence of life.

What is undertaken, however, and successfully, is to ascertain the truth about nature's functions, and to help her perform them when they are impeded by disease.

Illustrations of what can be done on this line are plentiful. Here is one: "Twelve years ago," says Mrs. Eliza Matcham, of Armitage House, Sutton-on-Hull, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever. At the same time I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite, and pain and weight at the chest after eating. I frequently spat up a quantity of greenish, fatty matter. Later I was afflicted with rheumatism in my hands and feet. Then I fell into a state of debility which continued year after year. I spent a great deal of money in doctoring, all to no purpose. Finally I was induced to try your medicine. In a short time my food agreed with me, the sickness ceased, I grew stronger, and the rheumatism by degrees abated. Now by taking your remedy occasionally I keep in good health. (Signed) MRS. ELIZA MATCHAM, June 2, 1893."

"For some time previous to 1887," writes another, "I was troubled with a digestive disorder. In the autumn of that year (1887) I got a severe cold, which brought on rheumatism and lumbago. I had great pain in the back and also in the joints. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines, and advised me to go to Buxton. I did so, but I am bound to say obtained little benefit from it."

"In January, 1888, I had another attack of rheumatic fever, which brought me down into a very low and feeble condition. For days and days together I was unable to eat or sleep. It was only by hardship and pain that I got about at all. Whilst on a visit to Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, some friends told me of the medicine furnished by you. I used it, and soon found relief and gained strength. Cheered up and encouraged by this I continued taking it, and now, by an occasional dose, I keep wholly free from rheumatism and other troubles. (Signed) PHILIP HOPKIN, 20 Maude Street, Grimsby, November 14, 1893."

The eccentric man alluded to in the first part of this article failed to cure any disease with his odd brew. It was costly, too, as I said. Blood is cheap enough, but bars of gold come high. He was a fanatic and a fool. But here we have two instances in which rheumatism, a common and dangerous ailment, was cured by Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, a remedy made not from blood and gold, but from the healing herbs of the fields and forests. And why was it cured thus so speedily and with such seeming ease? Because rheumatism is not a disease of itself, but a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is this universal plague that the Syrup cures and drives away. Its children following after. Thus we keep our blood in our veins and our gold—if we have any—in our pockets.

RED
ROUGH
HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ITCHING HUMOURS
Have Anna?

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA or AMERICAN CIGAR?

This is the season when the heart of the smoker is made glad by tangible remembrance in a box of—

Choice : Cigars.

We have for this Holiday Season—

Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)
—All for men who Smoke.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.
Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELLS, WATSON & VARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

New Goods

FOR
Warm
Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss,
Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress
Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
FORT STREET.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.
—AGENTS—

G. HUSTACE
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
512 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896:

Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	£	2,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000	2,750,000
Paid up Capital	687,200	687,200
Reserve Funds	2,662,800	2,662,800
Life and Annuity Funds	9,600,183	9,600,183
	£12,092,983	12,092,983

Revenue Fire Branch—1,071,028 12 9
Revenue Life and Annuity—1,004,707 9 11
Branches—£1,381,336 7 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

Capital their reinsurance companies

Total reinsurance companies

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

Capital their reinsurance companies

Total reinsurance companies

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company.

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

TWO MEN LOST

Overboard from the Kikikat in a Storm.

First Mate and Seaman—They Were at Work—Effort to Rescue or Find the Men.

The American barkentine Kikikat arrived in port late yesterday afternoon from Port Townsend with a tale of sadness from the high seas—a tale which records the death of First Mate Anderson and a seaman, Nelson by name, in the early morning of the 5th inst., while the wind was blowing strong from the southeast and the rain was pouring down in torrents.

A reporter of the Advertiser called on Captain Cutler shortly after the arrival of the Kikikat but, not finding him aboard, the mate was questioned in regard to the loss of the two men. The following story was kindly furnished:

"It was a little after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of December and we were about abreast of Monterey, a hundred and fifty miles off shore and two hundred miles to the southward of San Francisco. We had been out since the 21st of November.

"I had completed my watch and gone below to take my rest while the first mate stood his watch. Shortly after 5:30 o'clock, I was awakened by the cry of 'Man overboard' and I hastened to the deck to find what was the matter. I soon learned that the mate and Seaman Nelson had gone overboard.

"The circumstances were that the wind had blown up very fresh from the southeast and the mate and the seaman mentioned had gone in company with another seaman, Hans by name, to shift the sparker sheet from the deck on the starboard side of the vessel to the port side. The mate and Nelson slipped the sheet while Hans attempted the cleat. The boom must have given a terrible jerk, for the men, still clinging to the sheet, were thrown out over the water. Something must have happened to make them relax their grip for they could easily have held on under ordinary circumstances. It is my opinion that the men were either caught in the ropes or the heavy block. Hans was thrown to the deck at the same time so that he did not see what had happened to his shipmates. At all events he heard Anderson calling out for help. The vessel was then going along at about seven miles an hour so that it was not many seconds before the cries were altogether lost.

"The captain and all hands were soon on deck and the sliding top of one of the hatches was thrown overboard for the help of the men in case they happened to be anywhere near. The vessel was stopped and the captain contemplated sending a boat in search of the men but he very soon gave up this plan, seeing the heavy sea running and noticing the force of the wind. To send out a boat in such weather would have been almost certain death for the men in it. However, we cruised about for the space of about two hours, or until it was broad daylight. The poor unfortunate fellows had by that time gone to the bottom. Fate was dead against them. It was bitter cold and they were dressed in their heavy coats and boots, so that any attempt on their part to swim must surely have been checkmated at once.

"There is a very touching fact about the life and death of the two men. They were both Norwegians and were brought up together in their native country, going to the same schools and traveling with another like brothers all through their lives. Where one went, the other followed, did it happen to be for pleasure or for work. Living thus as friends, there seemed to be a sad appropriateness about their meeting death together."

Anderson had been running to this port on the Kikikat for the past seven years and was very well liked by the captain of the vessel as well as all those with whom he had anything to do. Anderson leaves a family. He was a hard worker and steady. The same can be said of the unfortunate seaman. Captain Cutler is very much affected by the sad occurrence.

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

Alleged Determination to Block British Line of Communication.

LONDON, December 11.—The announcement which the St. James' Gazette made on Wednesday last, "authoritatively," that the British government does not expect any further ironies with France regarding the Upper Nile regions, France agreeing to accept the situation, is unconfirmed and probably unfounded, as there is no lack of evidence that France is deliberately pursuing the task of seizing the upper waters of the Nile, above Khartoum, thus cutting the British line of communication between Cape Town and Suez; and a powerful colonial party in France threatens to upset the Melne cabinet, should it recede from this enterprise.

COFFEE AND ITS USES.

When there are in a community epidemics of typhoid fever, cholera, erysipelas, scarlet fever and the various types of malarial fever, which are transmitted almost entirely through the medium of food and drink, coffee is a valuable agent, and may be used as a drink instead of water, says the New York Tribune.

It is a valuable agent in assisting in the digestion of food, and aids the

blood in taking up more nourishment than it would without it.

It quickens the circulation of the blood and respiration.

It is also stimulating and refreshing (due to the caffeine it contains).

In tiding over nervousness in emergencies it is a sovereign remedy.

As a stimulant and caloric generator in cold weather it is 100 per cent ahead of whiskey or other liquors.

As a disinfectant it is one of no small usefulness in the sick chamber.

SOMETIMES COMBUSTION.

As is well known, a frequent source of "unaccountable" fires turns out to be, in reality, the spontaneous ignition of various materials more or less saturated with oils or fats, says Hide and Leather. The following is considered a reliable list of common materials of the class which, when containing oily matters, will, under favorable conditions, oftentimes ignite naturally: Waste, tow, rags, sawdust, shavings, cotton and woolen cloth, roofing felt, and, in fact, all porous combustible bodies containing any oily or resinous substance having an affinity for oxygen. All vegetable oils have more or less affinity for oxygen, while those produced from the distillation of petroleum and shale are practically unacted upon by the element; but the oils which oxidize in the air most rapidly are the vegetable oils, such as linseed, hempseed, poppy oil, etc. Briefly, by far the most frequent sources of fires from spontaneous combustion are those which result from heat induced by the absorption of atmospheric oxygen.

AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

Japan is affected by the large cotton crop in America. According to the Japan Mail the price of cotton, which once reached 24 yen has fallen to 19 yen in consequence of the unusually abundant crop in America this year. Japanese dealers, in the expectation that such a figure will be the lowest possible quotation for the staple, have sent orders to America which are supposed to have amounted to 1,500,000 kilograms. The cotton is expected to arrive in January next and the consignees are engaged in providing themselves with funds to pay for it. Various spinning companies are endeavoring to draw bills payable three or four months after the delivery of the cotton, in order to reap a larger profit.

WHARF AND WARE.

The John G. North is in Mahukona. The City of Peking may be in from San Francisco tonight with news, letters and Christmas presents galore.

The American barkentine Encore, J. L. Panno master, arrived in port yesterday morning from Caleta Buena, Chile, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of fertilizer for Castle & Cooke.

British steamers Sythia and Bothnia have been sold by the Cunard company to London parties, and will be fitted out for freight and passenger traffic between San Francisco and St. Michaels (Alaska) via Victoria, B. C.

During the twelve months ending June 30th last, the total number of vessels that arrived at New York from foreign ports was 4,473, of which only 964 were American. Of the remaining 3,509 that were foreigners, 2,148 were under the British flag.

The American schooner Emma and Louisa, Lew B. Harris master, arrived in port yesterday morning, about 21 days from San Diego, Cal., with a cargo of 116 tons of general merchandise together with grain, hay, fertilizers, etc., for H. Waterhouse & Co.

The Alice Cooke sailed for San Francisco at 2 p. m. yesterday with a fair wind for a starter. Mrs. Penhallow accompanies her husband. A number of friends were on the Pacific Mail wharf to wish the two bon voyage, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The American barkentine Kikikat, Cutler master, arrived in port about 5 p. m. yesterday, 30 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 773,204 feet of lumber for Wilder & Co. Her trip was a long one, this having been caused by strong head winds and rough weather.

Capt. Cooper of the British bark Kinross-shire which sailed from Portland, O., recently was fined \$1,000 by the collector of customs at Astoria, for not having his bill of health on his recent arrival from Melbourne. The fine was subsequently reduced to \$10 on receipt of a telegraphic instruction from Washington.

The Aorangi arrived in port Wednesday morning, a little late but still in line. Following was the purser's report: The C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, C. Hepworth, R. N. R. Commander, left Vancouver on 12th December and Victoria on 14th December, and experienced a fine run all the way to Honolulu, which was reached at 4:30 a. m.

The Claudine arrived in port early Tuesday afternoon with a large number of passengers from the Volcano and way ports. Purser Beckley reports plenty of rain all over Hawaii. Hamakua has no longer anything to complain about. The thunder accompanying the heavy driving rain, was the most terrific heard on Hawaii for many years. The storm seems to have been general for Maui people report the same experience there as on Hawaii. Oahu also had her share.

The many departures of vessels from the Pacific coast ports owing to the great shipments of grain during several months passed has caused a scarcity of sailors, especially at San Francisco. The crews of the vessels arriving there are induced to desert before the vessel is moored in her berth. The American vessels find it very difficult to procure crews, especially as there is such a demand from foreign vessels, and also as the boarding or shipping master has to submit an itemized account of each sailor's indebtedness before he can sign articles.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, December 21.

Smr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Am. bktn. Encore, Panno, 38 days from Caleta Buena, Chile.

Am. schr. Emma and Louisa, Harris, 20 days from San Diego.

Smr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Smr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.

Smr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, December 22.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, 7 days from Victoria, passenger and merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co.

U. S. S. Adams, Gibson, 2 days from Hilo on a cruise.

Thursday, December 23.

Smr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Smr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, December 21.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahae.

Smr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Paauhau, Kukaia, Ooala and Laupahoehoe.

Wednesday, December 22.

Smr. Kaena, Parker for Oahu ports.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, for the Colonies.

Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Smr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Smr. Helene, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, December 23.

Smr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai ports.

Smr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kilauea.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Claudine, December 21—Volcano: Mrs. W. A. Ake, Miss Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Bennett, Mrs. L. E. Whittier, C. S. Josium, W. S. Kahnweiler, G. N. Weeks, Miss R. Thompson, Thos. Elliott, J. T. Hawke. Way ports: Miss Hope Kinney, W. E. Rowell, C. H. Faier, A. V. Peters, C. K. Hyde, M. Rycroft, Dr. C. A. Peterson, C. Kaiser, D. Kanewani, Otto W. Rose, W. P. Carty, J. H. Lunn, Col. G. F. Little, T. Kelley, A. F. Franca, Miss Thurston, Rt. Rev. G. F. Rupert, H. Samuel Parker, Capt. John Ross, Mrs. Kekapa Kaana, E. P. Low and son, Dr. J. R. Shaw, L. Rilledelos, J. H. Postons, Kokk, C. J. Falk and wife, T. H. Davies, C. T. Davies, Geo. F. Davies, Rev. S. Kaada, L. A. Parish, C. B. Wells, J. A. Thompson, J. G. M. Sheldon, Wm. Kahuakini, E. P. Dole, Capt. T. Clarke and wife, W. Mulch, wife and 2 children and servant, H. Patzig, C. B. Reynolds and 92 deck passengers.

From Valparaiso, per bktn. Encore, December 21—U. S. Consul, J. M. Dobbs, wife and child.

From San Diego, per schr. Emma and Louisa, December 21—D. E. La Rue, D. D. La Rue, J. A. Russo, C. F. Hattwick and Frank C. Tower.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, December 22—Mr. and Mrs. McMillen, Miss Ward, M. O'Dowd, J. E. Gould, Mrs. Batchelor, Messrs. H. and F. Batchelor, C. Simpson, C. Wright.

From Hanamaulu, per smr. Ke Au Hou, December 23—Mrs. Anahu and 8 deck.

From Port Townsend, per bktn. Kikikat, December 23—Mrs. Ganzell.

Departures.

For Honokaa, per smr. Noeau, December 21—Dr. Derby and wife, Geo. Morrison and 2 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per smr. Mauna Loa, December 21—Julian Monarrat, Fow Kee, Miss Clark, Ah Sam, Master Clark, Miss Paris, Master Paris, F. Fauker, W. Peirce, F. Buchholtz, L. A. Diekey, R. C. Lane, Master Kellihoa, Dr. A. R. Rowat, Ah Pon and wife, Miss E. U. Smithies, Miss Edith Gilhus, Alex. Young, Archie Young, Miss Mary Young, Miss Collins, Dr. Irwin, Miss Hasforth, Miss Ely, Ernest Kopke, S. Heep, Miss Bertlemann, Miss Laura Pail, H. A. Baldwin, W. Pierce, Miss Kalepua, Homalu and 100 on deck.

For Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, December 21—K. Kawamoto, Miss Grau, P. Hofer and wife, Master Deverill, Master M. Corro, K. Choy,

J. Edwards, J. R. Bush, J. S. Farry, John Spaulding, Mrs. K. Lovell and Miss Alice Lovell.

For San Francisco, per schr. Alice Cooke, December 23—Mrs. I. T. Penhallow and one Jap.

For Hilo and way ports, per smr. Claudine, December 23—Volcano: Miss Spelly, J. A. E. Ressor. Way ports: C. L. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. McLennan and child, W. S. Wise, Sol. Peck, D. H. Hitchcock, Jr., H. R. Hitchcock, A. Chalmers and wife, A. Smith, Mr. Hass, E. Brummagin, Mr. Gillivary, T. Kelly, R. F. Lange, Mrs. Rowland and 2 children, A. C. Steele, Mr. Fitterer, F. Betts, H. C. Austin, A. W. Crockett, Mrs. M. F. Humphreys, Miss Wight, Mrs. R. Rycroft, Misses Amara 2, W. E. Rowell, C. B. Dwight, Dr. Bond.

IMPORTS.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, December 22—400 tons, comprising 14 bbls. salmon; 240 drums fish, 40 bxs. butter, 549 bls. beer, 284 bxs. beer, 1,274 bbls. lime; 35 cs. lard, 37 cs. dry goods, 16 bxs. poultry and 86 pkgs. sundries.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, January 10, 1898, 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a small lot of Government land in Waianae valley, Oahu, containing 99-100 acre.

Upset price \$100.

Terms, cash U. S. Gold.

For further information apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent for Public Lands.

Dated December 18, 1897. 1927-1d

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, December 15, 1897.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper Department, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 15, 1898, after which date the books of this Department will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1897.

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

1925-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry G. Kasby, late of Paunilo, Hamakua, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by C. T. Amama of Paunilo, Hamakua, a bona fide creditor of the said Harry G. Kasby, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to H. S. Overend, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, Hawaii, December 15, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1927-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Elizabeth Lopez vs. Delphino Lopez.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Delphino Lopez, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claims of Elizabeth Lopez, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then to sign this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit (Seal) Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 14th day of September, 1897.

(Sig.) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next February, 1898, term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Dated Honolulu, November, 1897. 1921-61F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of L. A. Parvie, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator. It is ordered that Saturday, the 15th

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	
PERU	Jan. 8	CITY OF PEKING	Dec. 25
COPTIC	Jan. 18	DORIC	Jan. 4
GALIC	Feb. 6	BELGIC	Jan. 22
CITY OF PEKING	Feb. 15	PERU	Feb. 1
CHINA	Mar. 6	RIO DE JANEIRO	Feb. 19
BELGIC	Mar. 15	GALIC	Mar. 1
COPTIC	Apr. 2	DORIC	Mar. 19

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

day of January, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., this 16th day of December, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1927-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executor of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Executor.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, December 14, 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1925-31F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-

CLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Maria E. Galaspo and Eduardo A. Galaspo to Joseph P. Cooke, dated December 11, 1894, recorded Liber 151, pages 279, 280, and assigned to L. L. Cooke, Trustee, with right to foreclose; notice is hereby given that the assignee of the mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1898, at 12 noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, December 17, 1897.

W. R. CASTLE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

A certain piece of land situated at Pearl City, known as Lot No. 7, block No. 1 of the Map of Pearl City, adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Co., having a frontage of 75 feet on First street, and a depth of 150 feet, being the same premises conveyed to Eduardo Galaspo by deed of said company, dated May 24th, 1892, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Book 136, pages 421 and 422. 1925-31F

FOR SALE.

A number of Hawaiian Bred Mules, broken and unbroken.

1924-1m P. R. ISENBERG.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simson Magnin, late of San Francisco, deceased, and having property in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Simson Magnin duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. W. Hall, at his office, on Fort Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. W. HALL, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simson Magnin, deceased.

Honolulu, December 3, 1897. 1922-61

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT MARKET